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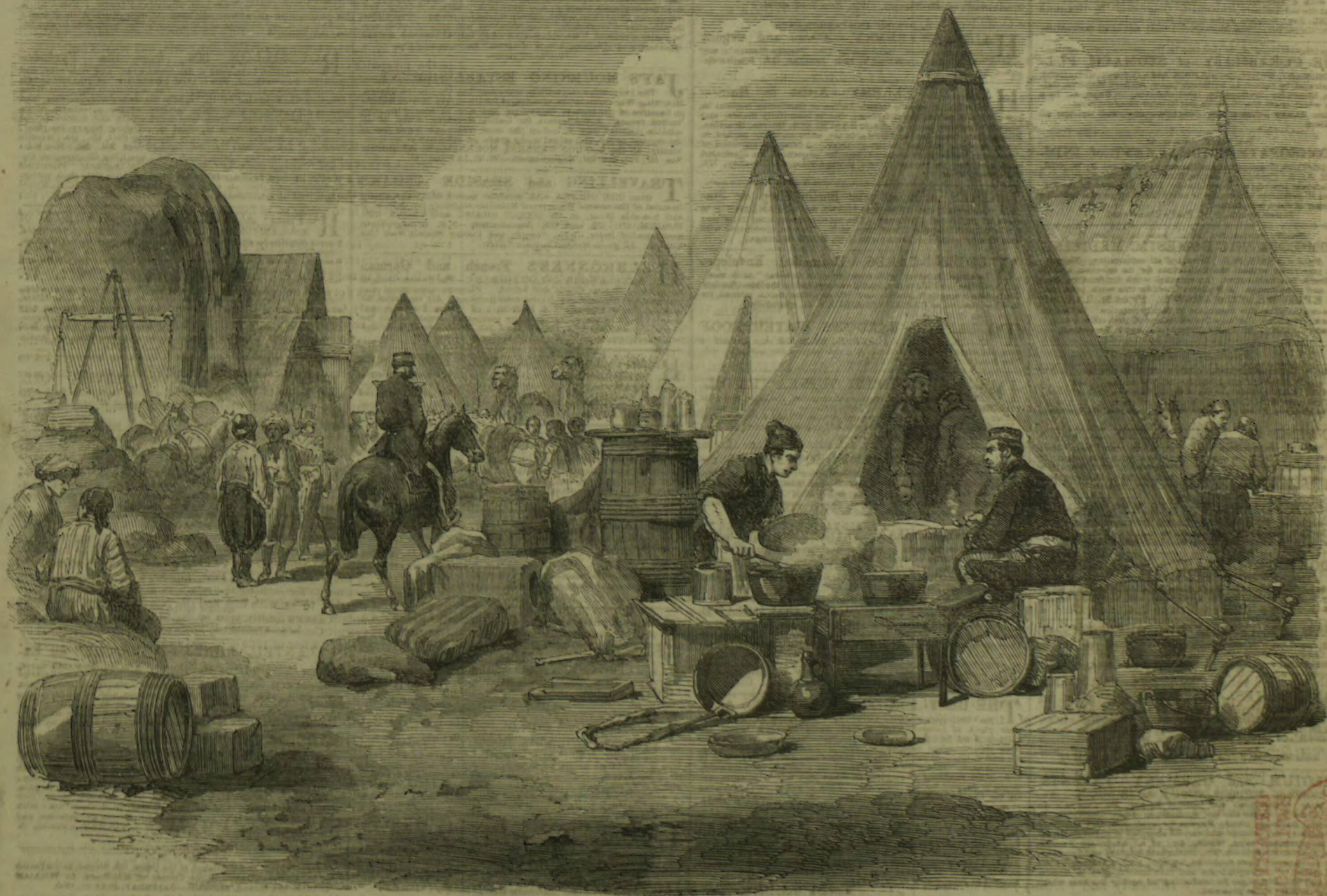
[TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE.
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PUBLIC DISQUIETUDE.

A SENSE of disquietude pervades all classes. The symptoms of it are evident on every side. We may well ask, however, why this should be? The people are almost unanimous on the subject of the Great War in which we are involved; the Parliament, divided and subdivided, as it is, into parties and factions—or into amorphous and acephalous remnants of both—is yet sufficiently united to begrudge no money that the Government can ask to carry on the struggle, and sufficiently patriotic to support any Ministry that will pledge itself to uphold to the last gasp the national honour in the Crimea, and dictate peace to insolent and overbearing Russia at the cannon's mouth. The press—which Lord John Russell, a disappointed and effete statesman, calls "ribald," because it exposes his incapacity; and which Mr. Bright, a quondam demagogue, brands as "profligate," because it denounces his Russian sympathies as

alike cowardly, unsafe, and dishonourable—keeps up the popular enthusiasm, because it feels the war to be just and necessary, and because it knows that a defeat, or a hasty and baseless peace, would imperil the national safety. In all this it exhibits a zeal, an ability, a courage, and a patriotism which we look for in vain among the more recognised powers of Government. If disasters have in any way befallen us, we have not incurred defeat, or even humiliation. We have destroyed the trade, imprisoned the fleets, invaded the soil, and demolished the fortresses of our enemies. Victory is almost within our grasp, and every day promises to secure it for us; but, notwithstanding all these and a thousand other favourable circumstances;—notwithstanding the unparalleled unanimity of Parliament, People, and Press—there is almost as much dissatisfaction with the prospects of the war and the conduct of the Government, as if some great calamity were impending, or English honour had received a taint from our own hands or those of our adversaries.

The causes of this disquietude are not to be found, as some allege, in the impatience of the people, who, having expected victory at an early period, are disappointed at inevitable delay, and ignorant of the magnitude of the conflict. They are not to be found in any mistrust which the people may entertain of themselves, of the justice of their cause, of the bravery of their fleets and armies, or of the cordial and unwearying support of their friends and allies; for no such mistrust exists. Neither are they to be found in their disgust at Austrian treachery or their contempt for German stolidity, although both of these feelings are universal. Where, then, shall we look for them? and how shall we explain a state of things so unsatisfactory and ominous? If the Parliament—with all its faults, dissensions, and antagonisms—be sound on this question, as all its votes in support of the war have shown it to be; and if the People and Press be still more enthusiastic in demanding victory, and unflinching in their readiness to pay the price for it; why should



THE COMMISSARIAT CAMP IN THE CRIMEA, 3RD DIVISION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

CONTRARY to the report mentioned in our last, it appears that many decorations, civil as well as military, will be accorded on the 15th, the fête of the Emperor. The origin of the rumour was the decision of his Majesty that no public rejoicings should take place on that day, in order that the money usually devoted to the fêtes and decorations should be bestowed on the families of the soldiers who had fallen in the Crimea. This resolution is to be rigorously observed; for not only are there to be no public demonstrations in the capital on the occasion, but the Prêtres and other public functionaries have received orders not to give balls, as has hitherto been the custom observed, and to devote the sums these would employ to the general fund.

In addition to the magnificent fête to take place at Versailles in honour of our Queen, there is to be a splendid ball at the Tuilleries and another at the Hôtel de Ville. It is said, also, that there will be three grand *soirées de spectacle*—one at the Grand Opéra, for the first representation of the work of Prince Ernest de Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; the second, at the Théâtre Français, for which occasion Mlle. Rachel will defer her departure to America; and a third at the Opéra Comique, on which occasion "Haydée" will be performed. It is believed that the Empress will proceed for a few days to the Imperial residence at Biarritz before returning to Paris, where she is expected early in August. Her Majesty purposes superintending in person the conclusion of the preparations for the visit of Queen Victoria, which are already well advanced.

The Government loan is the great excitement of the day. Such are the crowds that flock to obtain the numbers that some remain not only all day from seven o'clock in the morning, but others actually come with a chair and a candle, and quietly dispose themselves to pass the night, in order to be first at the opening of the bureaux!

There is a very perceptible diminution among the visitors to the Exposition. On the five-franc day (Friday) the place is almost wholly deserted, except by those who have season tickets. In order to attract visitors, it has been arranged that on that day the band of one of the regiments of Guards shall play until five o'clock. Under the direction of the Prince Napoléon and the Commission of the Exhibition, a number of trains, at reduced prices, have been established on the various railway lines, to enable the working classes of the country to visit the Exhibition. The Palais des Beaux Arts is almost deserted; and yet this collection is certainly the finest assemblage of modern pictures in Europe. We cannot but think the neglect is, in a very great degree, owing to the situation of the building and to the total absence of any direct mode of conveyance to it. Placed at the very end of the retired Allée des Veuves, out of sight and out of the line of all general communication, it is a positive fact that up to this day, many persons are not acquainted with its position, and there is no set of omnibuses or other public carriages especially employed to convey visitors thither, or even to afford them any facility or convenience. The natural result is that few but those who are really amateurs take the trouble to put themselves out of the way to pay the building a second visit; and, in a first, nothing but a general impression of acres of wall, covered with yards of painted canvas, can remain. Reader, if you go, let us especially recommend the Belgian Gallery to your notice. There are, among many good and more mediocre productions, certain landscapes (two especially, "Moorish Ruins," and "The Entrance to a Forest," by Bossuet) that belong to a new era in painting. Nothing that we know in any other modern school presents the same reality, the same vigour and relief: it is nature taken in the fact.

Last week took place at Reuil, near the Malmaison, the residence of the Queen Marie Christine, the melancholy ceremony of the interment of the young Duc de Tarancon, eldest son of the Queen, who expired after a severe illness.

The Italian Opera here has been taken by a M. Calzado, who, wisely considering that the possession of some millions of francs is not in itself a sufficient guarantee for success in such an undertaking, has engaged the services of M. Salvi, a tenor of considerable merit, and a man fully versed in the mysteries of management, to superintend the operation of affairs. M. Ragani, in resigning his functions, has handed over to his successor his engagements, on the list of which stand Graziani, Lucchesi, Rossi, and Madame Borghi Mamo; to these are to be added Madame Tedesco and perhaps Frezzolini; Madame Boccabadati, and several other new aspirants for public favour. "La Ristori" has obtained the authorisation to organise a *troupe* of her compatriots, who are to play here, under her direction, three times a week, at the Italian Opera, alternately with that of M. Calzado, during the months of February, March, and April. Moreover, the great tragedian is to perform in February, at the Théâtre Français, a rôle especially created for her, *Catharine de Médici*; and, with the liberality and amiability that so peculiarly distinguish her, she has proposed to perform at this theatre one night a week gratis. These *providés* might afford a useful hint to more than one other of the stage celebrities, who take excellent care that not a tone or gesture shall profit the public but what they shall pay largely for. Madame Ristori, however, is a great artist in the high and true acceptance of the term; with her it is art for art's sake, not for money's worth. The grand *grandissime* piece at the Porte St. Martin, Paris, is the most magnificent *pièce de spectacle* it has ever been our lot to witness. Some of the scenes are dazzling; nothing that decoration, *mise en scène*, costume, or number of performers can produce, is spared; and some of the parts are remarkably well sustained by Bocage, Luguet, and Mmes. Lucia Mabire, Guyon, and Laurent.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 11th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

President Pierce had returned to Washington. In political circles the Spanish question, which had been revived in the State Department by a speech of Mr. Jefferson Davis, in Mississippi, was the all-engrossing one. This gentleman is stated to have observed that he would, on the first pretext, raise the standard of the United States in Cuba, and to have expressed an opinion that while all the Powers of Europe were at war was the moment for the work. It is said that, although Mr. Marcy had prepared all the documents for settling the relations amicably, the President was in doubt whether to go with him and the North or with Davis and the South. Captain James Smith, who was tried and found guilty in the United States Circuit Court of trafficking in slaves, had been sentenced by Judge Ingersoll to pay a fine of 1000 dol., and to be imprisoned for twenty-one months.

By the arrival at New York of the steam-ship *Northern Light* with 128,572 dollars in gold dust on freight, and the steam-ship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, with 839,613 dollars in gold dust on freight, advices have

THE POPE AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The most important event of the present moment at Madrid is the rupture of the relations between the Spanish Government and the Pope. The Nuncio, Monsignor Franchi, has not only left Madrid in consequence of express orders received from Rome, but his Secretary and the other members of his legation have also left with him. The Spanish Government glorifies itself with the title of being exclusively "Catholic;" and as one of the consequences of that honour it pays the salary of the Envoy whom his Holiness the Pope thinks proper to send as his representative; and Monsignor Franchi did not forget to send to the Treasury for his salary up to the very day of his departure, and the money was duly paid to his agent, the Council of Ministers having previously taken a resolution to that effect.

News arrived at Madrid on the 21st inst. that the Infante Don Sebastian, with Estarús and other Carlist chiefs, had entered the Spanish territory from France, but was defeated by the Queen's troops, and obliged to recross the Frontier.

THE COMMISSARIAT CAMP IN THE CRIMEA.

Our Artist's Sketch engraved upon the preceding page is accompanied by the following interesting details collected upon the spot:—

The Third Division of the army in the Crimea, under the command of Sir Richard England, consists of the undermentioned staff, regiments, &c., to whom rations of provisions, forage, and fuel, are issued daily:—

Staff and Departments, strength ...	165
Royal Artillery and Engineers ...	492
Land Transport Corps ...	169
1st Royals ...	514
4th Regiment ...	682
9th " ...	460
14th " ...	691
16th " ...	618
28th " ...	572
38th " ...	643
39th " ...	747
44th " ...	526
50th " ...	373
89th " ...	565
Total strength ...	7207

The daily rations per man consist of 1½ lb. of bread, or 1 lb. biscuit, 1 lb. fresh meat, or 1 lb. salt meat, 2 oz. sugar, 1 oz. coffee, or 1 oz. cocoa, or ½ oz. tea, 2 oz. rice, ½ oz. salt; ¼ oz. pepper per every 8 men; 1 oz. of lime juice; 1 gill of rum, or porter in lieu at the rate of 2 quarts for every 3 men; together with a sufficiency of charcoal and wood for cooking purposes.

The daily issue of forage in the Division—Barley, 14,000 lb.; hay, 5000 lb. chopped straw, 5000 lb.

The Commissariat, both in the Crimea and at Constantinople (states the *Times* Correspondent), is making laudable preparations for a regular supply of provisions during the forthcoming winter. Depots are to be established at Jemid and Sinope, and a regular transport service will be organised between the various places on the coast and the port of Balaklava. Sheds for 4000 cattle will be constructed near the Camp.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY has shown her solicitude for the comfort of the invalids from the seat of war at present inmates of the General Military Hospital, Portsmouth, by sending for distribution, among upwards of thirty selected sick and wounded soldiers, a number of silk pocket and neck kerchiefs and neck-ties, hemmed by herself and the ladies of the Court, together with arm-slings, &c. These were distributed on Tuesday by the Commandant of the garrison, who expressed the Queen's sympathies with the state of the wounded. Of the handkerchiefs hemmed by the Queen six were presented to Sergeants Aldridge, Gilbert, Whettam, Herbert, Armstrong, and Tatham; the other recipients were all selected good-conduct men. There are about sixty-two patients in the hospital.

It is stated that the great boon for which the Assistant-Surgeons of her Majesty's Navy have been so long struggling has been granted, and that they will henceforth take up their position as ward-room officers.

LAST week proof was made at Woolwich of a large brass gun completely enveloped in copper wire. The experiment of the invention proved a complete failure, as the gun burst at the breech.

ABOUT 300 men employed in the Lancaster shell factory of Woolwich Arsenal last week refused to continue their work at a reduced salary offered them by the superintendent, and were consequently discharged. Circulars have been issued by these men, addressed to persons connected with the iron trade, to dissuade them from accepting employment there.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES.—The artificers of Sheerness were busily engaged on Saturday last caulking in and making secure all the maindeck ports of the floating batteries *Glutton* and *Meteor*. They have not yet commenced taking their guns on board. The Hon. Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday, and inspected both the *Glutton* and the *Meteor*. Their destination is at present uncertain. It is rumoured they are to proceed, assisted by powerful steam screw-ships, to the Black Sea.

MORE BLUNDERING.—The Government troop-ship *Resolute*, in her first trip to Balaklava, arrived out on the 18th of June, after a remarkably quick run. Having landed the whole of the horses without an accident, she was ordered to be cleaned and made ready to return. In a very short time she re-entered the port, having ample accommodation for a large number of men, and with provisions for six months. Notwithstanding, however, that there were numerous invalids who required removal, she was ordered to proceed to England with great dispatch, calling at Constantinople. At that port the order for immediate departure was renewed, and she arrived in the Mersey without a passenger or a single package on board. She has been in port about a week, and is yet waiting for troops and horses.

An additional camp is now being formed on Woolwich-common. Workmen are employed in cutting out and laying the foundations for the erection of wooden huts. The officers' huts are to be in front, and the rank and file in the rear. Each compartment will hold 24 men. Huts are to be put up to accommodate 1008 rank and file.

It is in contemplation to establish camps of instruction on Barham Downs, within a few miles of Canterbury, and on Penenden-heath, near Maidstone. The camp on Barham Downs is intended to accommodate about 4000 troops—cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and that on Penenden-heath, 3000. The cavalry will be from the neighbouring depôts, and the infantry principally militia regiments.

THE 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Williams, was reviewed at Windsor, on Monday, by Major-General the Earl of Cardigan. The regiment marched into Windsor Great Park at nine o'clock in the morning, and, having formed line, received his Lordship with the general salute. He arrived on the ground at ten o'clock, attended by Colonel Cotton (Brigade Major) and Major Maxse (Aide-de-Camp). His Lordship expressed his entire satisfaction at everything he had witnessed. He rode his light bay charger which carried him in the memorable charge at Balaklava.

EMBARKATION OF CAVALRY FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The embarkation of the 124 men and 7 officers of the 8th Hussars, 1st Dragoon Guards, and 4th Light Dragoons, took place on Monday, at Liverpool—the *Arabia* being brought alongside the great landing-stage for the purpose. The *Himalaya* steamer, after receiving on board the 12th Lancers at Southampton, will embark 204 men and 12 officers of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and 154 horses; and 15 men of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 40 horses, at Liverpool.

THE attempt to induce the men of the Dublin Police to volunteer their services to the brigade of Foot Guards has proved a failure. The inducements held out, it appears, were not sufficient to warrant the exchange from a higher to a lower scale of payment, the emoluments of a police-constable of the lowest class being nearly double the pay of a private in the Guards.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE QUEEN'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY. The ceremony of presenting new colours to the Queen's Own Light Infantry, or 2nd Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia, took place on Wednesday, on Woolwich-common, where the regiment is now encamped. About twelve o'clock Major-General Whynates, commandant of the garrison, arrived upon the ground with his staff, and proceeded to inspect the regiment, which is about 400 strong. Shortly afterwards the Earl of Wilton, G.C.H., the colonel of the regiment, arrived upon the ground, accompanied by the Countess of Wilton, Lady Catherine Egerton, and other members of his Lordship's family. The regiment, having been drawn up in line, received the noble and gallant Colonel with the honours due to his rank, and then was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson to form three sides of a square. A military altar having been made of the drums of the regiment, the colours were placed upon it, and, after a strain of solemn music by the band, the rev. Chaplain of the Garrison advanced and consecrated the colours in an appropriate prayer. The old colours, which, it is believed, are as old as the regiment itself, and which presented a most tattered appearance, were brought up by the two Ensigns, and the ceremony of presenting the new colours was performed by Lady Catherine Egerton, who expressed her confidence that, under all circumstances, whether at home or abroad, the regiment would ever stand by them. The Ensigns, kneeling, received the colours from her Ladyship's hands; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson addressed her Ladyship in a suitable speech. After the presentation of the colours, the officers of the Queen's Own Light Infantry entertained at a *déjeuner* the officers of the Royal Artillery, the officers of the Royal Bucks Militia, which regiment is also stationed at Woolwich, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies. The *déjeuner* was given in the spacious and beautiful dining-hall of the Royal Artillery, and was remarkable for the lavish provision of the choicest delicacies and wines. After the repast the company returned to the camp, where the soldiers of the regiment, who had partaken of an excellent dinner, were amusing themselves with climbing a pole for a leg of mutton, and other sports. The arrival upon the ground of the band of the Royal Bucks and that of the Queen's Own suggested the propriety of an *ad fresco* ball, and officers and ladies soon threw themselves into the gay whirl of waltz and polka.

there be disquietude? Is Russia too strong for us? Should we not be her match single-handed? Are we not more than her match, with France at our side? And could not France and England defy and conquer not only Russia, but Russia, Austria, and all Germany to boot? The people of France and England believe so, and such a faith is half the battle; even had they no allies in the public sentiment of every civilised nation in Europe, and in the nationalities of Hungary, Poland, and Italy.

The true reason of the existing apprehension is, that the people are suspicious of the governing classes. With an unerring instinct superior to logic, they dread Russian influence in high places, and discover a desire on the part of too many influential persons to end the war, merely because it is inconvenient, and because it agitates in its progress many questions which they would rather let sleep. And not only this: they are afraid that, even if the governing classes are not treacherous, they are either incapable or corrupt, and ready to sacrifice efficiency to nepotism and favour. When they look to the causes of the gross mismanagement in the Crimea during the past winter—when they see the dangerous favouritism displayed in every branch of both services—they feel indignant and dismayed. The glaring case of Sir James Graham's youthful son promoted by Sir Edmund Lyons over the heads of old and meritorious officers, not because he was pre-eminently deserving above all his competitors and seniors, but because he was the son of Sir James Graham; and the instance, still more recent, of the good-service pension and military honours bestowed upon Lord George Paget, who, having left the Crimea last winter, was to be found in London clubs, and not in Balaklava encampments in the hour of peril and suffering, mainly because he is a Lord, and the brother of a Marquis, and has Court and aristocratic influence to back him; disgust not only the army and navy, but every impartial and sensible man. Things like these force the people to the conclusion that, although our soldiers are brave, and our officers as valiant and high-spirited as those whom they command, their bravery and skill are compromised by a bad system. They see, also, that our Generals have not been equal to their duty; that they have been timid when they ought to have been daring; that they have allowed golden opportunities to slip away; and that a bungling, unworkable, incoherent system of administration has rendered useless the bravery of our bravest men, procrastinated victory, and invited defeat. Though the war has not destroyed Sebastopol or Constadt, as it might have done, it has destroyed what the nation would have been glad to retain—its confidence in the principal public men who hold, or aspire to, the privilege of governing it. The notabilities of all parties are under a cloud of mistrust. The honest incapacity of Aberdeen and Newcastle, the exposure of which was followed so soon by the defection from the cause which the nation has at heart of men once so trusted and admired as Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Gladstone, and the evident advances which these men are making to the Peace-at-all-price party, of which Mr. Bright is the spokesman and the leader, have shaken public faith in the whole Ministry. People ask who is to be the next defaulter? and, what is still more dangerous to the public tranquillity, they come to the sorrowful, if not the exasperating, conclusion that the war which might have been long ere this rewarded with one, if not many, a splendid victory, may linger for years in unsatisfactory agony, because a great time has not produced great men, and because pigmy statesmen have had the charge of mighty interests which they either lacked the common sense to understand, or the proper spirit to defend.

How long is such a state of things to last? Should we by any of the casualties of war be driven from the Crimea—should disgrace befall us before Sebastopol in consequence of incapacity, or delay—or even of inevitable misfortune—do our statesmen think they would have an easy task to govern the British people? Much as the nation desires victory, we should think our governing classes, of all parties and ranks, should desire it still more ardently. If, by any perversity or dilatoriness on their part, a defeat—or even a great reverse—should befall us, instead of a victory, there will come a time of reckoning, which every well-wisher of his country would desire to see averted.

We are glad to see, however, where we least expected to find it a warlike spirit, and a sense of honour under provocation, which shows that a man of theory has human feelings like the rest of us. Mr. Bright—who is by no means of so peaceful a nature as his sectarian education persuades him to believe—resents the imputation of being one of "the mean sneaking cowards" to whom "people out of doors write lectures in the public press." But were it not for the press there would be many sneaking cowards, even in Parliament, although Mr. Bright may not be one of them. The member for Manchester fights valiantly with his tongue in defence of his own honour whenever he imagines it to be assailed; and if nations could fight their battles with the same weapon, and no other, it would perhaps be a happy circumstance. But fighting with the tongue, if long persisted in, generally leads to fighting with swords and guns; and we only notice Mr. Bright's lapsus in this respect to show that in his heart he has warlike tendencies like other people, and does not scruple to indulge in them. But, not being a coward or a sneak himself, he should pause before he advocates, on the part of the great nation of which he is a unit, a policy which in his individual concerns he would blush to adopt. The Parliament will keep or be kept up to the mark, and in acting upon it in this sense the press has manfully done its duty. It will continue to do it, heedless of the attacks which wounded vanity may direct against it. Its "ribaldry" exists nowhere but in Lord John Russell's vindictiveness; and its "profligacy" is a creature born of the warlike sentiment of John Bright, and is non-existent, save in his excited imagination. He may complain as he will of "browbeating" by the organs of public opinion; but we trust the press will pursue the system of vigilant honesty which Mr. Bright designates by that name; and to which we are already indebted for the improved management of affairs in the Crimea—for the appointment of such men as Sir William Molesworth to the very post which he, of all men, is most qualified, by his antecedents and the course of his political studies, to occupy efficiently and worthily; and to which we shall hereafter be indebted, we earnestly hope, for sufficient energy and zeal in high places to organise victory, and thereby to secure it.

been received from California to the 16th of June. The prosperous mining town of Auburn had been almost entirely swept away by fire. The loss was estimated at \$250,000. A fire had also occurred at San Francisco, which destroyed property to the amount of 45,000 dollars. The mines are reported as yielding plenty of gold to the diggers in every part of the State, and all classes of mines are doing better than they have ever before done in any period. In California business was far from being brisk or prosperous; but, in consequence of the reported prosperity of the mines, a better feeling prevailed among the merchants.

At Cuba nothing new of a political character has occurred. The public mind was entirely tranquil respecting Filibuster movements. Reinforcements of troops had arrived at Havana.

From Mexico we learn that Santa Anna and the whole of the capital were in a state of gloom. One writer surmises the speedy fall of the Dictator. Advice from Brownsville (Texas), dated the 24th June, confirm the report that a revolution against Santa Anna had become truly formidable, and it was confidently expected that his resources could not long uphold him against the patriotic efforts for liberation which were commenced from Texas, and was followed by General Garza and other leaders. Major Potter, commanding at Fort Brown, had made an unsuccessful effort to capture some of the insurgents. Two thousand men had been left to garrison Monterey, and a detachment was sent out to occupy the mountain passes, and attack any of the Government troops they could find near. Cardena, one of Santa Anna's commanders, had broken his parole, and associated himself with the Seminole Chief "Wild Cat." General Woll still resided at Matamoros. It was rumoured that Tampico had revolted against the Dictator.

In Peru the approaching meeting of the Constituent Assembly engaged public attention. It was dreaded that a political rupture would soon take place between Castilla and Elias. General Castilla had issued a decree regulating the standard of the currency. Bolivia has maintained a more active trade with Peru. Senor Linares stood a fair chance of gaining the Presidential election.

Advices from New Granada to June 30 state that the working of the new Constitution was anxiously watched, and the papers advocated the right of foreigners to a full participation in its benefit.

From Central America we learn that affairs still continue in a disordered state. Colonel Walker and his party, from San Francisco, landed at Realejo; and, after an interview with the Commander of the Castellan forces, who added 200 men to his force, it is stated that on the following night he took San Juan del Sur without resistance. Another report states that Colonel Walker had been defeated. The British ship-of-war *Buzzard* was at San Juan, or Greytown, protecting the Mosquito flag.

Advices from Hayti to the 29th of June state that a very favourable change had taken place in the islands since the departure of General Count de Dalmarie, who had aspired to the succession of the empire of Souleouque, and with a view to this object had excited a revolutionary movement among the mountaineers. The feeling of the towns, however, is so strong in favour of Souleouque, that the demonstration failed, except so far that it produced a total stoppage of trade, which, we are glad to say, is now fast reviving. It is general reported in Port-au-Prince that amicable arrangements will speedily be made with the Spanish part of the island, the effect of which will be to unite the whole under the flag of the Emperor Souleouque.

THE HYDE-PARK RIOTS.—COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.—Last week we gave a portion of the evidence in this important inquiry, from which it appeared that all the witnesses were agreed as to the violent conduct of the police. Up till Tuesday the evidence was of the same description. A number of the witnesses were highly respectable, and their general testimony was that the police had acted in a very shameful manner. On Tuesday Sir Richard Mayne was under examination. He said he had received no written orders from the Government. The Home-office communicated with him, but there was nothing particular in those communications beyond the orders for issuing the notices. The orders were not conveyed to him in writing, as it was not the usual practice to do so. He received no special instructions, except in reference to issuing the notices cautioning persons from attending the meeting. No instructions were given to prevent carriages from going into the Park. Arrangements were made on the 30th of June to prevent a meeting from taking place, and on his return from Divine service on the 31st of June he was surprised to see the turn things had taken, by the people hooting at the carriages as they passed—a demonstration that he considered to be most disgraceful. No orders had been given to stop carriages going into the Park. The only object was to stop a meeting. Noisy conduct continued for two hours and a half on the 24th of June. It was a most tumultuous concourse of people. Within three hours he could have brought in 3000 policemen, but at a shorter notice he could not have brought them in. He could have brought in two or three hours 2000 men. He thought he ought to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings, but he had not a sufficient force at hand to do so, as the men were from home taking their amusements. He had power to send for 400 or 500 policemen, but he did not do so under the circumstances. With reference to the charge brought against the police, that they had made sorties against the peaceable crowd, Sir Richard Mayne said if forty police were ordered to make a rush on a crowd of people he had nothing to do with it; that responsibility would rest on the superintendent on the ground who gave the order. He had examined the ground on Monday, on the north side, and he felt convinced that, as the ground rose with an ascent, the men could not walk up, but must make a rush to get to the top (Disapprobation). Mr. Mitchell: But if it was difficult for the police to get up, must it not have been equally difficult for the people to get away? Sir R. Mayne said that was not so, as the people were on the top of the ascent (Hisses and disapprobation). The police could not get up these places without making a rush to do so, and could not walk up quietly. Before a rush was made on a body of people it was best to give them warning, which should be done quietly. He would never tell policemen to rush among a crowd, or any rational man either. He thought it very injudicious on the part of a superintendent to answer any impertinent observation. He thought it highly improper for a superintendent to whip ladies, or to swear whilst giving his orders, but he did not admit that either had been done. A number of respectable witnesses were afterwards examined in justification of the police. Their evidence was to the effect that the crowd was very much inclined to quarrel with the police, and that no undue violence had been used by the latter in maintaining order.

PERILOUS FLOOD IN THE FLEET SEWER.—About two o'clock on Wednesday a torrent of water broke suddenly into the works now in progress for deepening and rebuilding the Fleet sewer, opposite Clerkenwell. The rains of the present week had swollen the ancient Fleet rivulet, but up to the instant of peril no danger was apprehended. Either an unusual discharge from the Hampstead and Highgate, or other reservoirs, or heavier rains than fell about Clerkenwell, had fallen within the area of the north-west drainage, and sent down an unexpected flood. From thirty to forty bricklayers and labourers were at work in the dry channel—no means of escape but by one or two narrow ladders—when suddenly the labourers highest on the planks cried out that the flood had risen above the weir. The men rushed to the ladders, leaped upon the fresh and frail walls, or clung to planks, helping one another, or crying frantically for help. The open archway was within a few yards, and the next outlet was into the Thames, two-thirds of a mile distant. The roaring torrent dashed underneath the clinging workmen into the black throat of this sewer, and every man knew that should the weir give way, and the pent-up waters which were lodged backward towards King's-cross follow its fall, they would be swept with all they clung to irretrievably to destruction. Fortunately the weir did not give way. The men above assisted the men below, and they stood in safety with many strangers, attracted by their cries for help, to see the flood washing away the new brick-work, but otherwise doing no harm.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST.—The Commissariat, both in the Crimea and at Constantinople, is making laudable preparations for a regular supply of provisions during the coming winter. Depôts are to be established at Ismid and Sinope, and a regular transport service will be organised between various places on the coast and the port of Balaklava. Sheds for 4000 cattle will be constructed near the Camp. The chief difficulty will be in the land transport, which will require all the care of the authorities to render it complete when the season of mud and snow again recurs. The railway is not as firmly laid as could be wished. The late storm washed it away in several places, the sleepers being merely placed on the soft, yielding soil, which after the heavy rains of November becomes a mass in which horses' hoofs sink to the depth of eight or ten inches. A Commissariat should have its own transport at its own command; but under the actual system requisitions must be made on the Land Transport Corps, who even in the present summer weather often cannot supply mules, other requisitions having been made on them for carrying up ammunition. Some persons go so far as to prophesy for the army as great an irregularity in provisioning as was the case during the past calamitous winter; but the very fact that these dangers are foreseen and discussed is a warrant that they will not recur. At any rate, the crushing burden of overwork will not press on our men; for we have the French on all sides of us to take part of the labour of the trenches. A singular fact elicited by Sir J. Macnelli, but known to all acquainted with the army, is—that during the winter every man cooked his own food. The cold and weary soldier, creeping back from the trenches, found his junk of salt meat, which he must light a fire to cook, of use with wet wood, probably the work of more than an hour. The consequence was that he often devoured the food in its raw state, or contented himself merely with rum and biscuit. A better system has begun to prevail with regard to cooking, which, it is to be hoped, will be developed and perfected before the return of inclement weather.—*Letter from the Camp, July 10.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ANTRIM.

HUGH SEYMOUR M'DONNELL, Earl of Antrim and Viscount Dunluce, in the peerage of Ireland, was the second son of Charlotte (in her own right) Countess of Antrim, and her husband Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Robert Kerr, and was born the 7th August, 1812. He succeeded his mother on the 25th October, 1835; he married the 3rd May, 1836, Laura Cecilia, fifth daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Macclesfield, by whom, who survives him, he leaves issue, a daughter, the Lady Helen Maria. The Earl of Antrim never took an active part in public affairs; and the portion of his life which he spent in Ireland was passed in comparative retirement. He had travelled much upon the Continent, and was resident there, particularly in Germany, for considerable intervals. Since his accession to the title and estates, he had shown, upon many occasions, that they had descended into worthy hands. As a landlord, he not only effected considerable improvements on his property from his own means, but at all times evinced a willingness and anxiety to foster a spirit of progress among his tenantry, and to assist them in every judicious way in carrying it into practice. These and other excellent qualities had secured for him the cordial affection and warm attachment of all who knew him. The entire of the family estates did not come into his possession until the death of the late Edmund M'Donnell, Esq., of Glenarm Castle, which took place in May, 1852.

The Earl, who had long been an invalid, unfortunately met with a serious accident from a fall in the early part of last spring, by which one of his thighs was fractured. The effects of this casualty, acting upon a delicate constitution, doubtless hastened his death, which occurred on the 18th inst., at the family seat, Glenarm Castle, county Antrim. As his Lordship leaves no male issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, Mark, a Commander R.N., now Earl of Antrim, who married, in 1849, Jane Emma Harriet, daughter of the late Major Macan, of Carriff, county Armagh, and has issue.

The first Earl of Antrim was Sir Randal M'Sorley M'Donnell, a descendant of the Lords of the Isles, who owed his elevation to James I., in whose reign and that of Elizabeth he had zealously promoted the Royal interests in Ireland. The M'Donnell family is one of great antiquity, whose deeds have been often the theme of poetry and romance. Sir Walter Scott has mentioned them in his verse; and Shakespeare, in "Macbeth," speaks of "the merciless M'Donnell from the western isles, with his kernes and galloglasses."

CAPTAIN CHARLES L. SANDES.

THIS gentleman, Charles Launcelot Sandes, Esq., of Indiaville, Queen's County, was born in May, 1791. Having entered the British Army, he was formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served with his brigade in the Peninsula War from 1811 to 1814, and he was engaged in eleven sieges and general actions, for which he had a medal and six clasps—for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Nivelle, St. Sebastian, and Ciudad Rodrigo. He acted as Adjutant for several years. At the peace in 1815 he retired from the service, and from that time till his death managed the immense estates of his brother-in-law, Sir C. H. Coote, Bart., M.P., by whose tenantry he was lately presented with addresses, and splendid pieces of plate, to the value of several hundred pounds. Captain Sandes was the eldest son of the late Brigadier-General Launcelot Charles Sandes, of Kilkenny, Queen's County, from whom he inherited the ancient family estates in Limerick and Kerry. The gallant Captain, whose death has recently occurred, leaves by his wife, Mary, only sister of Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart., two sons and two daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Trench and Mrs. Moore, of Cremenagran.

JOHN GWATKIN, ESQ.

JOHN GWATKIN, Esq., of Parc Behan, Cornwall, who died at his residence, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., aged sixty-nine, was the second son of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq., late of Killow, Cornwall, by his wife, Theophila, niece of the celebrated Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A. In early life Mr. John Gwatkin entered the civil service of the Hon. East India Company, on the Madras establishment; in which, after attaining one of the highest and most responsible positions at the Board of Trade, he returned to his native country. He was a magistrate of Cornwall, Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Truro Union, and a Director of the Cornish Railway.

WILLS, PERSONALTY, AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. David Montague, Baron Erskine, has just been proved in London. The Right Hon. Percy Clinton Sydney, Viscount Strangford in Ireland, and Baron Penshurst in England, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.T.S., P.S.; personality in England, £6000. Lieut.-Colonel John Bradish, £14,000. Stephen Brown, Esq., Marlborough, £70,000. Henry Wilkinson, Esq., Enfield, and Clapham-common, £123,000. W. Cebbett, Esq., Sunbury, £35,000. Thomas Wood, Esq. (ex-Alderman), Guildhall Justice-room, £2000 personality. The late William Bennett, Esq., of Newport, died possessed of £120,000 personality, and has bequeathed £5000 to charities:—The Cheesemongers' Benevolent Society, £1000; Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £1000; St. Bartholomew's, £500; Parish-school, St. Andrew's, Holborn, £500; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £500; Blind Asylum, £500; and £1000 to the Churchwardens of Newport, the interest to be given to five old men and five old women as are deserving. The late Arthur Guinness, of Dublin, besides his large estates in Ireland, has left £3000 personality in England, and bequeathed £300 among the following institutions:—The Bethesda Female Orphan School, Meath Hospital, Long-lane, the Retreat, Drumcondra-road, Dorset Nourishment Dispensary, St. Catherine's Almshouses, Jackson's-alley, and St. Catherine's Parochial-school.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. C. M. Moore to Beechamwell St. Mary, with St. John annexed, Norfolk; Rev. F. H. S. Hodgson to Rackheath; Rev. J. Patteson to Spitalfields. *Vicarages:* Rev. T. Hughes to Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, near Conwy; Rev. C. Thorp to Ellingham; Rev. C. Southey to Kingsbury Episcopi, Somerset; Rev. J. G. Hollingworth to Copple, near Wigan. *Incumbencies:* Rev. J. B. Norman to Gunsdale, near Carlisle; Rev. W. Simpson to Longreville with Thornton-le-Fen, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Gibson to Blachland, Gateshead; Rev. J. S. Street to St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth; Rev. S. M. Barkworth to St. Jude's Church, Upper Chelsea.

FRENCH MILITARY DECORATIONS.—The *Moniteur* of Sunday filled nearly five columns with names of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the Crimea, whose gallant conduct before the enemy on the 7th and 18th rendered them deserving of the decoration of the military medal. In that long list, drummers, buglers, and indeed every class of soldiers, were included, and with a few brief lines attached to each name, making honourable mention of the particular acts by which they were distinguished. It is easy to fancy the pride with which all those men and their families in France will point to such testimonials, in which no distinction is made between the General commanding and the lowest drummer under his orders. The prejudice that regarded such decorations as in reality offering no incentive to the mere soldier is rapidly passing away in England, and while no one can advocate the indiscriminate and lavish distribution of decorations, they who believe that they are a matter of complete indifference are much mistaken. The soldier is proud of his decoration, and I doubt whether the feeling is exclusively confined to Frenchmen. In England these decorations were generally limited to the highest classes of the army, and for a subaltern officer (of any one lower in rank there need be no question) to receive the Order of the Bath, for instance, was a dream too wild for imagination. The most persevering opponents of a change which would enlarge the circle of these honours on the ground of their being unnecessary to the due performance of duty in the field, were to be found among those whose breasts were covered with orders, foreign and domestic. The system of exclusion seemed to render Englishmen indifferent to that class of honour; I say seemed, because I do not believe that such indifference in reality exists. So far as one's own experience goes, I have seldom found Englishmen less willing to accept or less eager to obtain them than any other people, either for civil or military services. These things may be carried to excess; but it is certain that a bit of ribbon which indicates, or is presumed to indicate, the possession of merit, civil or military, is regarded with justifiable pride by the wearer, to whatever nation he belongs. It is not in human nature that it should be otherwise; and I fear that some of those who affect to regard it as a puerile weakness would not do so if they had the same distinction. I am not certain that the discipline of the troops would be at all weakened by private soldiers and non-commissioned officers sharing more largely in these honours, or that if the name of the drummer who, amid a shower of balls, and with death about him, beats the charge to the last, were inserted in the *London Gazette* as in the *Moniteur* of Sunday, that insubordination and anarchy would necessarily follow. It is believed that there is some intention of proposing that French decorations for high merit shall be given to English military men in the Crimea, and English decorations to Frenchmen. It would not be the least effectual means of cementing the union and exciting a glorious emulation between the armies.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times.*

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—On Saturday, pursuant to the will of Doggett, the comedian, the whole of the young Thames watermen in the first year out of their apprenticeship attended at Fishmongers'-hall, London-bridge, to ballot for choice of six to contend for Doggett's coat and badge, on Wednesday, the 1st of August. At the close of the ballot the lots were declared to have fallen on the undermentioned, viz.:—William Ling, Tower-stairs; Henry James White, Mill-stairs, Bermondsey; William John Walliner, Tower-stairs; Thomas Adcock, St. George's-stairs, Horselydown; Thomas Fitzgerald, King James's-stairs, Wapping; and John Osman, Horselydown-stairs. It will be seen that the lots this year have fallen exclusively to below-bridge watermen. In addition to the coat and badge, sums of money, the gifts of Sir W. Jolliffe and the Fishmongers' Company, will this year be distributed, so that each man will receive a prize according to the position he holds in the race.

Two atrocious wife-murders have been perpetrated in the county of Donegal within the last few days. In both cases the brutal husbands were under the influence of drink.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL AT NAPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Wednesday, July 4, his Majesty the young King of Portugal, accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Oporto, arrived in Naples, on his long-expected visit to his Majesty of the Two Sicilies. The day being most brilliant, nothing could exceed the beauty of the scene. To all the attractions of the most lovely nature were added the graceful decorations of Italian art; and the immense crowds who were there assembled greatly added to the effect of the coup-d'œil—an effect which was vastly increased by the evident sympathy with which they regarded the youthful Sovereign. Our design is a feeble attempt to represent the exceeding loveliness of the scene. On the left is the singular old building known in Naples indifferently as the "Sanita" or the "Immacolatella"; whilst close by it is the elegant Pavillion which was erected close to the place of landing. On the top floated the Royal Standard and Neapolitan and Portuguese banners; and flowers and rich hangings all contributed to the decoration of this fairy tent. On the right is the port, all the shipping in which were set out in holiday trim—flags flying, and the yards manned with the sailors. At the entrance to the port is *La Reine Hortense*, the elegant steam-yacht of the Empress of the French, which she has lent to the young King of Portugal for the completion of his summer trips. In the distance rises up Vesuvius, which still smokes, as if anxious to remind the oblivious people on his sides of his existence, whilst the lovely coast of Castellamare and Sorrento stretch away till lost from view. Shortly before midday the Count of Aquila, with other distinguished personages, went on board the Imperial steamer in a Royal barge, and, after complimenting his Majesty on his arrival, conducted him to land. On ascending the steps of the Pavillion, which were richly carpeted, he was met and welcomed by his Majesty of the Sicilies, and the Duke of Calabria, the Hereditary Prince, attended by their respective suites. After a delay of a few minutes, the two Sovereigns left for the Royal Palace in a carriage drawn by six horses, as did also the Hereditary Prince and the Duke of Oporto. The carriages were surrounded by the Cavalry of Body Guard, whilst a battalion of Royal Guards, with their band, and a squadron of Hussars, lined the Strada Piliro to the landing-place. Altogether, the scene was as fair as any we recollect to have seen in Naples; and, lighted up as it was with the bright sun of Italy, amidst the music of military bands, and the firing of cannon, and banners floating in all directions, and in joyousness of thousands who thronged the streets or else covered the sea in their tented barks, it made an impression on our imagination which we can ill describe.

The young Sovereign has certainly been received at this Court with high honours, and persons are speculating as to the probability of a marriage between his Majesty and the eldest daughter of King Ferdinand. The programme for the entertainment of his Portuguese Majesty was of a most interesting character, and has been carried out to the letter. The first day of his arrival was devoted to receiving visits, whilst the evening was spent in driving on the lovely road by Posillipo, followed by a *diner en famille*. On Thursday, 5th, his Majesty visited the Monastery and Church of St. Martin, the Cathedral Church of St. Gennaro, and the Museo-Borbonico. In the evening there was a grand diplomatic dinner at the Royal Palace, after which the Royal party adjourned to the Theatre of San Carlo, which was most brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. Friday was devoted to visiting the Royal establishment for making machinery, called the Pietrensa, as also Ercolano and Pompei. The Royal party dined strictly in private, and in the evening visited the Teatro Fondo. On Saturday the two Sovereigns, with other Royal and distinguished personages, visited the Blue Grotto in the island of Capri, and, having gone half round it, in order to see the picturesque and magnificent scenery, coasted along to Castellamare, whence they returned to Naples by railway. In the evening there was a grand State Ball. Sunday was spent at Caserta. On Monday, 9th July, there was a grand review; and on Tuesday his Majesty of Portugal and his brother left in the *Reine Hortense* for Palermo; whilst at the same time King Ferdinand left for his retreat in Gaeta.

H. W.

MR. W. FARREN.

MR. WILLIAM FARREN, whose ultimate triumph we last week recorded, was, like most great artists on the stage, a scion of a theatrical family. His father was a tragic performer, who acted with Garrick at Drury Lane, and under Mr. Harris at Covent Garden. His elder brother was also upon the boards, and held the office of stage-manager at the Haymarket. Mr. Farren was born in 1787, and, it is said, inherited a fortune of several thousand pounds, which, however, did not prevent him from working in the mines which his parent had found not unprofitable; accordingly, we find him, in 1806, at Plymouth, supporting the characters of *Lovegold* and *Sir Adam Contest*. It would thus appear that Mr. Farren had discovered his especial forte from the beginning; and, indeed, he soon after accepted an engagement at the Dublin theatre as "First Old Man."

The class of characters included in this category is more numerous and various than that which Mr. Farren ultimately adopted. Old Man was too wide and generic a term for his peculiar talent; a species of the kind implied contented his ambition and described his capacity. Not the rough man of nature, in all his varieties, but the artificial man of society, in his gentlemanly and aristocratic relations—this was the peculiar individuality for which Mr. Farren was eminently—perhaps, as some have thought, exclusively—fitted. The Dublin audience early discovered his fitness. At this time, too, he had evidently shown his artistic qualifications, for we find him at once elevated to the rank of stage-manager in the theatre.

A natural aptitude for histrionic representation is one thing; a capacity to apply it as an art is another. The artist is not a mere mimic, nor a mere enthusiast; but one who has his feelings under control, and imposes on them a form originating in an idea, poetical in its essence, as the product of an individual mind, whether comic or tragic in its manifestation. This form sometimes begets an obvious mannerism, which in all cases is the boundary limit of self-defined genius, and is what we call the artist's style. There is nothing an artist is more blamed for than this; yet there is nothing for which he is less responsible. Mr. Farren has not escaped this especial censure. Mr. Oxberry charges him with being "a confined actor;" adding "the John Bull's simile of the red lion was very appropriate," since the actor was "always furnishing facsimiles of one performance," and was "one of the many who never dream of fitting themselves to a character, but are content with fitting a character to themselves. His *Sir Pryer Oldencourt*, *Sir Bashful Constant*, *Sir Adam Contest*, *Sir Fretful*, &c., were only so many modifications of his *Lord Ogleby*." The truth on the point is, that all, including *Lord Ogleby*, were modifications of one and the same ideal of the *Old Gentleman*, which formed so essential a portion of Mr. Farren's genial idiosyncrasy and aptitude. By this he was distinguished from Bartley, Downton, and Munden, who, in characters fitted for them, were as superior as they were inferior to him in *Ogleby*, *Sir Peter Teazle*, *Sir Anthony Absolute*, and the *Beau Shatterley*. Among his successful assumptions may also be mentioned that of *Frederick the Great*, a character part, which showed that it was possible for him occasionally to extend his sphere; but at other times, as when he attempted *Shylock*, it was evident that nature and taste had assigned him a place which he could not quit with impunity.

Mr. Farren has been the contemporary of our greatest modern actors—Kean, Young, Macready, Harley, T. P. Cooke, and Mrs. Glover; and must, in his line, be regarded as their equal, and nothing less. His history, too, is the history of the stage for the last forty years; and his connection with it embraces a point of transition in its fortunes not a little remarkable. When it became evident that the two patent houses could no longer maintain their exclusive possession of the legitimate drama, Mr. Farren, it is said, was suddenly illuminated with an idea for which he has been greatly ridiculed, but which is nevertheless the only true one, in relation to theatrical management. He felt that what those houses wanted, in order to the continuance of their influence, was a new and successful drama. The notion was received with derision; but to its rejection may be attributed the ruin of our two great theatres. Mr. Farren subsequently became manager of the Strand and the Olympic, where he had an opportunity of carrying out his favourite project, and where he produced a large number of new pieces—to which the present prosperity of those theatres is in no inconsiderable measure indebted, inasmuch as the former laid the basis of the reputation which the latter now enjoy.

During his management of those theatres Mr. Farren produced an infinite number of translations from the French, and increased thereby his own repertoire of characters. Mr. Farren had a liking for new parts, which is always a good sign in an actor, and throughout his career there were dramatists who were delighted to suit him, and were well rewarded for their devotion; for never did any actor take greater pains to attain the perfection of finish in the embodiment of a dramatic conception. A contemporary has summed up a few of these in a pregnant sentence—"Squire Broadlands, the type of a hale, hearty, prejudiced, domineering, good-humoured lord of the soil; *Michael Perrin*, the representative of unsophisticated goodness, in the person of a French curé; *Uncle John*, rejoicing in the belief of his own vigour, and therefore in a good humour with the world around him; *Nicholas Flam*, the wily, plausible lawyer; and *Uncle Absole*, the decidedly



ARRIVAL AT NAPLES OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

old man, prone to drop asleep, and garrulous when waking"—in all these Mr. Farren was inimitable.

In the readiness which Mr. Farren manifested to suit himself to the requisitions of a new era, he gave proofs of a practical wisdom that surprised not a few of his theatrical acquaintance. The drama is a living emanation from the mind of the age, and in every age, where full liberty is permitted to its production, will put forth new phases more and more fresh and vigorous. What is old, however excellent, must in turn be obsolete; hence the Greek and Roman drama, notwithstanding its high claims to immortality, can find no footing on the modern boards, save as an archaeological curiosity. The simple and natural relations of the elder drama are exchanged, with those of social life, for the more intricate and artificial modes which perplex and embarrass civilised man at the advanced periods of his progress. Our sorrows and joys become more refined and ideal, more subtle and metaphysical, as the outward obstructions, which made the adventures of the past, are removed, and the nicer and more domestic complications of the highly educated succeed. Hence the

He proceeded to produce new pieces, and to illustrate them with sufficient appointments, but made no attempt to sacrifice the dramatic to the pictorial. He depended on interesting plays and competent players, and as he had risen by the art of acting himself, so he was proud to cherish it in his own theatre as a manager, and made his stage rather dependent on the performer than the scene-painter. This still continues the plan on which the Olympic is conducted; and this also appears to be the aim of Mr. Buckstone at the Haymarket. The progress of reform in theatrical matters has been rapid and decided.

BOMBARDMENT OF MALLAGHEA.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we detailed this disastrous expedition. A Correspondent, who writes from Freetown, has sketched the return of the remainder of a company of the 3rd West India Regiment, after the melancholy disaster which took place on the 23rd of May, at Mallaghea, in the Mellicouri river. Our Correspondent attributes the failure to the folly of dispatching a very small steamer, with only 150 men, at a few hours' notice, to fight from 4000 to 6000 armed natives. This was done by the Acting Governor without taking advice from his Council. It will be remembered, that in November, last year, an expedition was sent to the same place, consisting of two of H.M. steamers, and one sloop of war, and about 450 or 500, simply to intimidate the King, or Chief, and exact an indemnification from him for losses sustained by the traders in the river Mellicouri. Upon that occasion, H.M.'s steamer

Prometheus, was damaged and is now in England repairing. On this present occasion H.M.'s steamer *Teazer* was much damaged, and has been sent to Ascension to be repaired. The men are mostly troubled with fever from being up the river. The town was partially burnt; but the rockets which were sent with the *Teazer* were merely signal rockets, and could not do much execution. The soldiers had actually to land and fire the place with lucifer matches! The advanced party was surprised, and had to retire; and our informant believes that of the forty-five men who were in the advanced party, only five returned. The covering party, after having fired a volley, was surrounded, and the remainder had to fly. By this time the natives had reached the beach, and as our men were re-embarking they were shot in the water; many had to swim for their lives; a few who were in the water came out and begged for mercy, but they were immediately tied with their hands at their backs, and then thrown into the river. One man, (an Irishman), fought nobly, and while he was dying he beckoned his men on to the attack. This brave fellow was Sergeant-Major Scanlan, whose three brothers are fighting in the Crimea. The men are said to have behaved nobly, and fought well while they had ammunition, with which they were badly supplied. We lost about ninety in killed and missing. We have had eleven prisoners given up to us, and nine muskets. One prisoner, by name Firth, who was Deputy-Commissioner officer, had been brutally murdered, as well as some of the other prisoners. The militia was called out, but nothing further took place. It is said that the enemy lost about 400 or 600; but they conceal their dead.

The company represented in the Sketch was under command of Lieut. Kerr, of the 3rd West India Regiment.

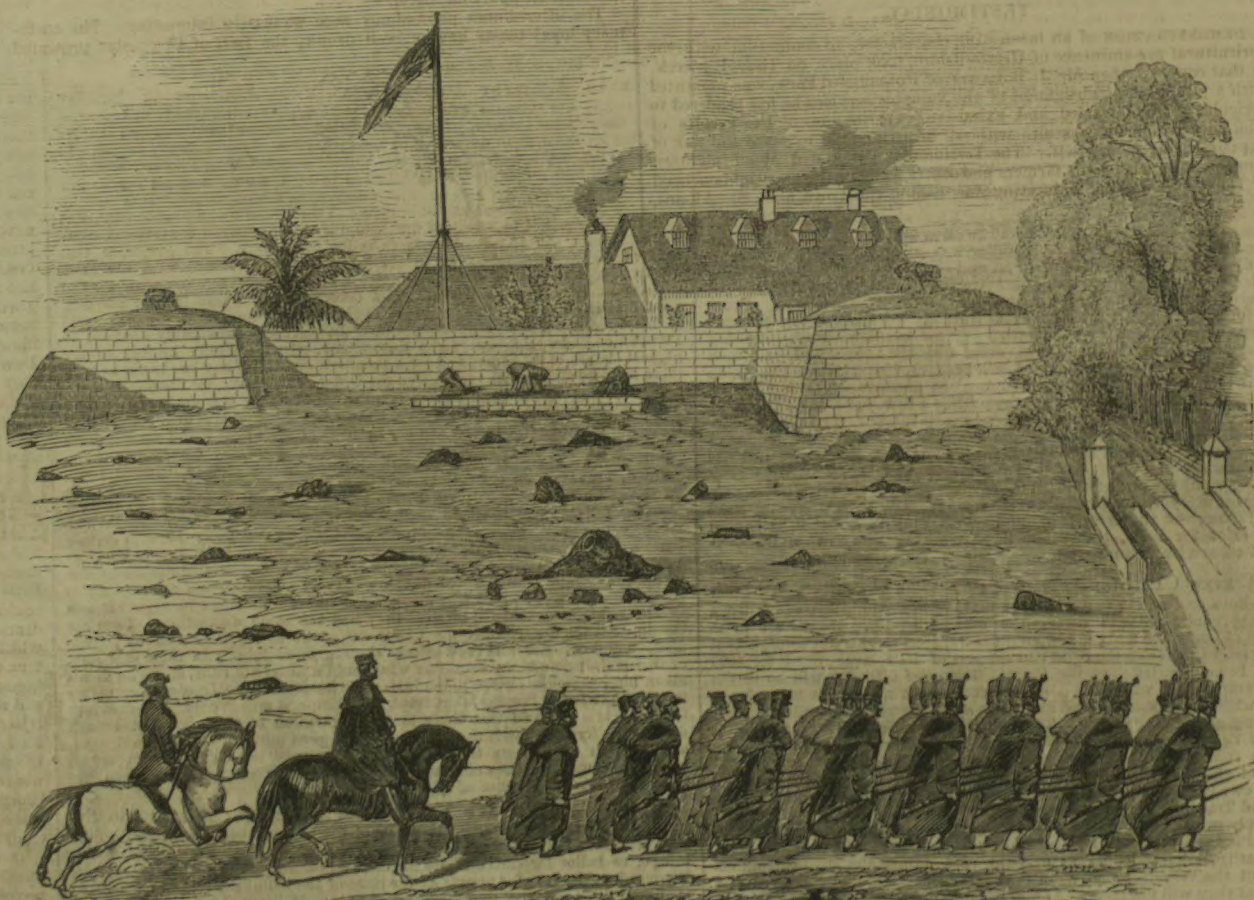


MR. W. FARREN.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY MAYALL.

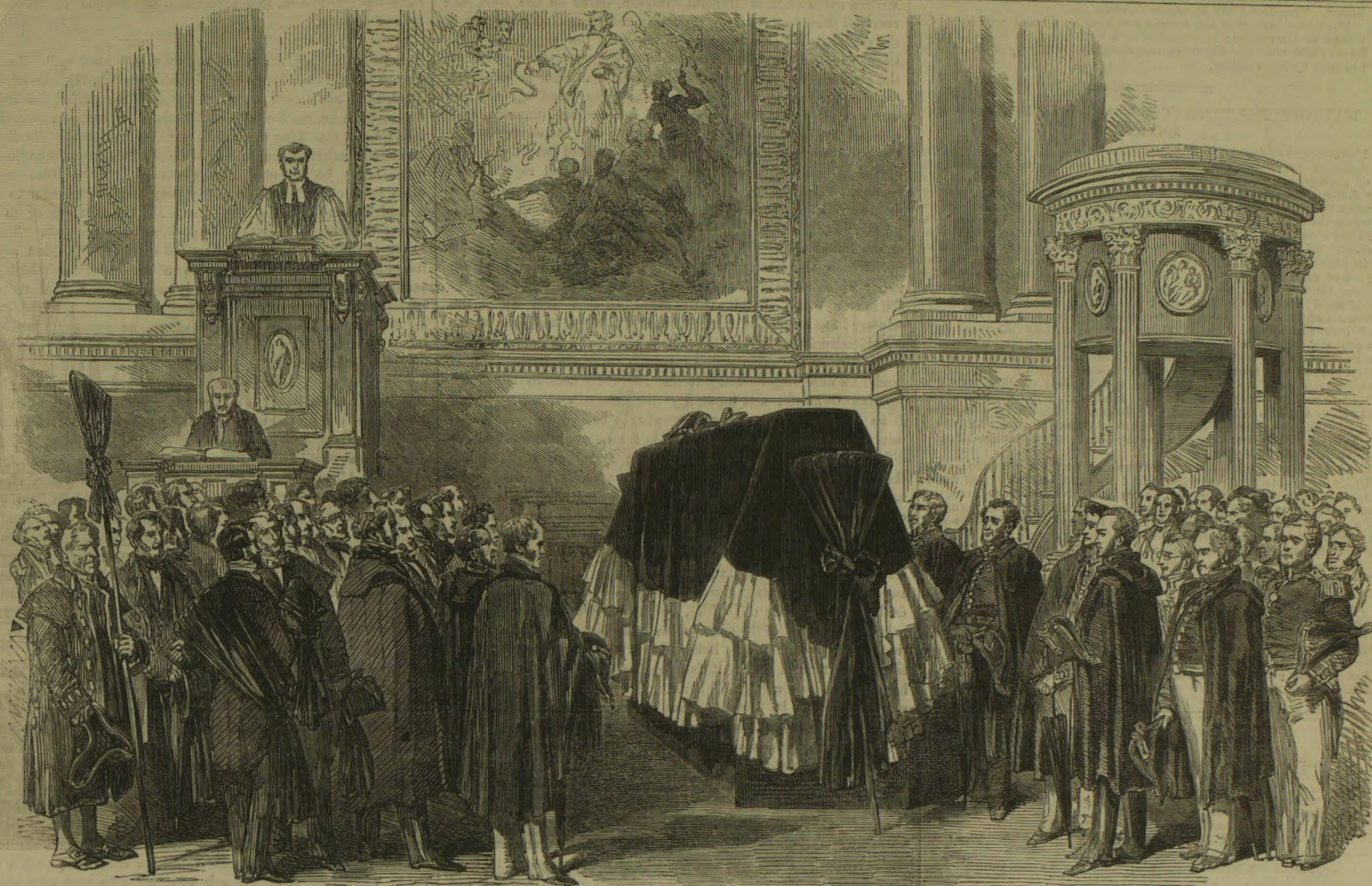
tendency to subjectivity which besets modern poetry and the drama, and deprives both of the bustle and interest of action.

There is, however, an action of a deeply-interesting and soul-stirring nature to which the true dramatist will penetrate; and a state of manners, not yet exhibited, which will hereafter be productive of novel species of stage effect. The poet of genius, whether he write in prose or verse, in one act or nine, will bring forth this action, will array these manners, in the works of dramatic art which will assert their originality by being essentially modern both in their spirit and form; and will secure their permanent success by appealing to the living public in the language that it most easily understands.

During Mr. Farren's career Time rung many changes in his great watch-tower, in regard to plays, players, and playhouses. There were the classicity of the Kemble school, the indefiniteness of Kean, the romanticism of Macready, and the colloquialism of Mathews. Mr. Farren, we believe, at last, was an advocate and disciple of the latter. During the Vestris management at Covent Garden he performed the *Spanish Curate* of Beaumont and Fletcher with exquisite judgment and taste. The change in the law, and the surprising turn consequently taken in the fortunes of the drama, as manifested by the spectacular revivals at Sadler's Wells and the Princess', were not permitted by Mr. Farren to interrupt the even tenor of his way.



THE LATE DISASTER AT MALLAGHEA.—RETURN OF PART OF THE 3RD WEST INDIA REGIMENT TO FREETOAN.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR EDWARD PARRY, IN THE CHAPEL OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR EDWARD PARRY.

THE funeral of Sir Edward Parry, the late Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and whose services entitle him to a prominent position in the annals of Arctic discovery, took place on Thursday the 19th inst., at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. Sir Edward had long been suffering from a painful disorder, which terminated fatally whilst he was staying at Ems, to which place he had not long removed for the benefit of his health. By the death of Sir Edward Parry the Naval service has lost one of its most distinguished officers, and mankind one of its great benefactors. In all relations of life Sir Edward was admired and beloved. His funeral was attended by the whole of the officers of the establishment in full uniform, six of whom acted as pall-bearers. The coffin, which was borne on the shoulders of six men, was preceded to the cemetery by a long procession of the old Greenwich pensioners, who were also drawn up under the Colonnade. It was followed by the immediate relatives and a few friends, and by several of the Arctic officers, amongst whom were Captain Austin, C.B.; Captain Collinson, C.B.; Captain McClure, Dr. Rae, Captain Kellett, C.B. Captain Washington, R.N., the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and Mr. Barrow also attended to pay the last mark of respect to this great and good man.

The annexed illustration shows the funeral in the Chapel of Greenwich Hospital.

A brief Memoir of the life and distinguished services of the late Sir Edward Parry appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 14, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—THE LAWES TESTIMONIAL.

A DEMONSTRATION of an interesting character, in connection with the agricultural pre-eminence of Hertfordshire, took place, on Thursday week, in that county, when Mr. J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted Park, was presented with a public acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered to agriculture by his varied and extensive experiments, of the results of which the farmer may profit, without incurring the expense and risk of experimenting for himself. The Testimonial originated about eighteen months since, with some farmers and others resident in the neighbourhood of Harpenden; a public meeting was held at the Town-hall, St. Albans,

immediately facing Harpenden-common, and almost adjoining the high road, has been completed, at the cost of nearly £1000. The design (by Mr. J. H. Gilbert, architect, of Nottingham) contains a laboratory and museum; a back laboratory; a private laboratory; and store-room, balance-room, furnace-room, private room, &c. The "heirloom" is a handsome silver candelabrum, of characteristic design, by Hunt and Roskell, bears the following inscription:—"Presented to John Bennet Lawes, Esq., as an heirloom; at the same time with a Laboratory at Rothamsted, Herts, in acknowledgment of the eminent services he has rendered to the science and practice of agriculture. July 19, 1855."

We have engraved the new Laboratory wherein Mr. Lawes will hereafter conduct his experiments, in place of the old building, "perhaps the only barn in the world ever devoted to such scientific pursuits."

The presentation took place on Thursday week, at a public dinner given to Mr. Lawes, by the subscribers to the Testimonial. Before the company sat down a large number of gentlemen inspected the experimental crops on the Rothamsted estate, when Dr. Gilbert, the conductor of the chemical experiments at the laboratory, explained to the company the various processes adopted, and the results, in the several fields visited. The fields under experiment are divided into plots, which are unmanured, or manured with farmyard manure, or cultivated with various artificial manures. The crops, which showed the results of the different modes adopted, were very clean and luxuriant. The dinner, which was supplied by Mr. Fuller, of the Bull Inn, took place in a marquee in the rear of the new laboratory. The Earl of Chichester presided; the guests numbered 160; and, after dinner, a large number of the ladies of the neighbourhood entered the marquee, and occupied seats which had been set apart for them.

The after-dinner proceedings were unusually interesting. The customary loyal toasts having been drunk, the Earl of Chichester presented

the plate to Mr. Lawes, in an able address, wherein his Lordship remarked upon the great services which Mr. Lawes has rendered to agriculturists; the noble chairman adding that, as one of the oldest and most zealous members of the Royal Agricultural Society, he had watched with interest the progress of Mr. Lawes' experiments, and had read with delight those able papers which he had contributed to the society's journal. The Earl of Chichester concluded by formally presenting the Laboratory and the Candelabrum, which may be regarded specially as the testimony of the most experienced practical farmers of Hertfordshire, who have watched and appreciated Mr. Lawes' labours.

Mr. Lawes, in thanking the company for the handsome gifts, referred to the insufficiency of the old laboratory, adding that it was the only place he had for the purpose, except the bed-room in his house, which he had hitherto used. Mr. Lawes then adverted to the neglect of the study of chemistry in our schools and universities. He then took a rapid view of the progress of agricultural chemistry: characterising Sir Humphry Davy's book as productive of scarcely any improvement in the practice of the day; and tracing the most important results to the publication of Baron Liebig's work in 1840. Mr. Lawes then drew a comparison between the respective benefits of science to manufactures and agriculture, in which he showed the disadvantageous position of the latter; and, in conclusion, Mr. Lawes spoke in high terms of the valuable services of Dr. Gilbert.

Several toasts were drunk, including "the Science and Practice of Agriculture"—proposed by the Rev. Mr. Huxtable, and replied to by Dr. Gilbert, who explained at some length, the mode of operation pursued by Mr. Lawes in the experiments which he conducted. He also referred to the importance to agriculturists of accurate and careful scientific experiments, as a means of placing the practice of agriculture on a foundation of fixed principles. Mr. F. Woodward, from Worcester, in proposing the



THE LAWES TESTIMONIAL, LABORATORY, ROTHAMSTED, HERTFORDSHIRE.

a committee was formed, when the movement extended from a local to a national object, in which the leading agriculturists of the various counties of the kingdom have contributed their aid. It was then decided, on the suggestion of the Kentish Committee, that the Testimonial should consist of a piece of plate, as an heirloom; and of a new laboratory for the further prosecution of the scientific investigations which Mr. Lawes had undertaken. Subscriptions were opened for the purpose; and in July (last year) the first stone of the new laboratory was laid by Master C. B. Lawes. The building, which is placed on the grounds of Mr. Lawes,



THE WATFORD HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL SHOW, IN CASSIOBURY PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

health of the Acting Committee, stated that he had profited to the extent of some hundreds of pounds, and had no doubt that many agriculturists had profited to the extent of some thousands, by the experiments of Mr. Lawes. The party broke up at seven o'clock.

We should add, that the festival was kept as a rural holiday in the village of Harpenden; a triumphal arch was erected in honour of Mr. Lawes; and after the dinner an ode, composed by a lady of the village, was sung by Mr. Fielding.

WATFORD HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITIONS of flowers, fruit, and miscellaneous plants have, through the extensive application of scientific principles to the various departments of gardening, become every-day sights at this season. Nevertheless, a "flower show" is a somewhat formal scene of trim nature, especially when the specimens exhibited are ranged in rows beneath tents, from which the visitors often pass to their carriages—and the fête is over. A flower show in a picturesque park is, however, a much more enjoyable scene. Of this advantage the Londoners lately witnessed a specimen in the grand Floricultural display at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; the park of which is, however, in all its grandeur, a much less delightful place for a flower show than the beautiful domain of Cassiobury, celebrated for its picnic parties, its stately avenues, its majestic trees, and delightful bosques, its retired glades animated by herds of deer and cattle; and its congregated attractions of wood and water, and picturesque buildings, from the castellated mansion to its numerous lodges and cool retreats, in their rusticated designs, harmonising most happily with the natural beauty of the entire domain. Here, by the kind permission of the Earl of Essex, the Watford Horticultural and Floricultural Society held their annual exhibition, on Wednesday week. The Hon. Artillery Company had also obtained permission for a field day in the park; and the combined attractions of Flora, Pomona, and Mars, drew to the Exhibition a larger company than is often assembled in the private park of a nobleman.

The Show took place under a tent erected near the mansion. The display of plants was magnificent; and the fruit was very rich for a provincial exhibition. From one o'clock until five the Show was open to subscribers, and from five o'clock until seven to the public, on payment of a shilling; and during the whole time the tent and park were thronged. An excellent band performed a selection of music during the afternoon alternately with the band of the Hon. Artillery Company.

The arrangements for the Show were excellent. The shops in the town of Watford were closed in the afternoon, and the festival was the occasion of a general holiday.

During the day two companies of the Hon. Artillery, under the command of Major Reed, formed in the park, in front of the Flower Show tent. Their military operations comprised attacks on advanced posts; skirmishing parties were thrown out, and a brisk fire was commenced; alternate retreats and advances were made; bridges were stormed and taken; but the grand assault was upon the lock-keeper's house on the Grand Junction Canal.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 29.—8th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830. Penn died, 1718.
TUESDAY, 31.—Loyola, founder of the order of Jesuits, died, 1556.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas-day.
THURSDAY, 2.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
FRIDAY, 3.—Eddystone Lighthouse commenced, 1756.
SATURDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 42	2 9	2 33	2 58	3 22	3 46	4 8
4 34	5 18	5 42	6 6	6 30	6 54	7 18

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Broseley.—Omnium, in the vocabulary of the Money-Market, signifies the aggregate of certain portions of different Stocks in the Public Funds.

J. O'B., Camberwell.—To send the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to Rio de Janeiro, by the regular monthly steamers, via Southampton, post-free, will require the Stamped Edition, with a penny postage-stamp upon the cover.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS. COMPLETION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN FRANCE.

THE Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are respectfully informed that every arrangement has been made to ensure correct and splendid Illustrations of the above interesting events. All the best Artists in London and Paris are specially engaged for the occasion. Already immense preparations are in progress for the reception of the Queen at the Palace of Versailles, the Palace of Fontainebleau, the Palace of St. Cloud, the Elysée Bourbon, the Palace of the Tuilleries, the Hôtel de Ville, the Louvre, the Great Exhibition at Paris, &c.

The Illustrations will include a Large Engraving of the

GRAND NIGHT FETE

AND ILLUMINATIONS IN THE GARDENS OF VERSAILLES, such as have not been given since the time of Louis XIV.

The Reception of her Majesty at Calais, the Arrival in Paris, the Decorations and Triumphal Arches in the Streets of Paris, the State Visit to the Great Exhibition, splendid new and original Portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert; the Emperor and Empress of the French; the Prince of Wales, and the other younger branches of the Royal Family visiting France; will also be comprised in the Series of Illustrations.

Next week, August 4th, will be given Engravings of the Preparations for the Royal Visit in Paris. On August 11th, splendid Views connected with the Royal Visit, and Views of the Great Exhibition. On August 18th, her Majesty's Arrival on the Shores of France. And, on August 25th,

PICTURES OF THE

GRAND ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 1st will appear further splendid Views of the Fêtes; on Sept. 8th, completion of the Illustrations, with Views of the Queen's Return to England; and on Sept. 15th to this series of magnificent pictures will be added the best specimens of Pictures from the Fine Arts department of the Paris Exhibition.

Persons wishing to subscribe to this series must order immediately, as the demand is sure to exceed the supply. Subscribers giving their orders to the various newsmen will be supplied in rotation as received.

There will be one Treble Number on August 25th. All the other weeks TWO LARGE SHEETS—price only FIVEPENCE; Stamped copies for post, SIXPENCE. It will be necessary to specify if stamped copies are required.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

We still know little more in regard to the siege than that the Allies are persevering in their preparations; and the natural inference from the protracted delay is that they have determined to save blood by the expenditure of powder up to the last moment,

and that their bombardment shall be so destructive that one brief fierce grapple will place the assailed works in our hands. A written despatch from General Simpson, dated on the 10th, and received thirteen days later, expresses the Commander's regret at the casualties he has to communicate, with the significant additional observation, that the nearer the defences are approached, the greater the number of such casualties that must be expected. On the morning on which that despatch was dated a heavy fire was opened upon the Redan. A telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier, dated the 23rd, reports that the enemy had on the preceding night opened fire on the right and left of the lines of the Allied attack, and that our batteries had replied with success. We learn from another source that the Allies are making preparations to render permanent the blockade of the Russian ports, and that camps are to be established at Constantinople and on the Danube.

Not even the detestation in which good men must hold the policy which induced Russia to begin this fearful war—not even the horror which is felt at the barbarous acts with which her soldiery have marked it, acts rendered still more atrocious by the cold-blooded approbation with which (as in the Hango case) the authorities have received them—not even these feelings should render us unwilling to testify to the admirable defence which the Russian Generals, and especially their Engineers, are offering.* It may be that the Russians are good only behind walls. It is certain that at the Alma we drove them from one of the most splendid positions ever occupied by an army; and that at Inkerman their overwhelming numbers, with all the prestige of attack, were unavailing, and that they were routed and slaughtered by men who could not number a fourth of their force. But in the Sebastopol defence they have shown themselves dauntless and skilful, patient to bear, rapid to repair, and singularly adroit at adapting themselves to the varying requisitions of the siege. Without in any way undervaluing our own engineers, who have had to deal with appalling difficulties, and who have dealt with them nobly, the journal of the siege offers sufficient evidence to prove that, as practical men who know how to avail themselves of every advantage, natural and artificial, the Russian engineers take the honours of the campaign hitherto. There are numerous reasons why this should be the case; but we now speak of facts only; and it will be no small addition to the scientific reputation of our artillery and engineering officers should the masterly defences of Sebastopol finally yield to their improving skill, and not to some daring feat of desperate courage. The Russian account of the later portion of the struggle, though framed in accordance with the traditional deceptive policy of St. Petersburg—as, for instance, where the loss of the Allies on the Redan and Malakoff day is stated at 10,000, while roll call and return show it to have been under 4000—does not speak too highly of the courage and perseverance of the men whom, with the blessing of Providence, we are about to drive from their stronghold. In everything but humanity and honour they are foemen worthy of our steel.

The war is telling fearfully upon the internal condition of Russia; and it is well that the people of England, who, standing up for the right, have courageously resolved to measure their strength, active and passive, against that of the wrongdoer, should know that he is suffering heavily. We, it is true, have our burdens; but the world is open to our commerce, and our gigantic resources have been scarcely called into action. Our merchant-fleets sweep the seas, our ports are alive with labour, and, although a certain discouragement and stagnation prevails in many branches of trade, our affairs are, on the whole, in a flourishing state; and our abundant harvest is rapidly ripening for the sickle. But with Russia the case is different. Her ports are sealed by the war-ships of France and England, and her best trades, which were dependent on Western workers and Western money for their existence, find their resources cut off, and are starving. Those who have travelled in Russia, and have noticed that wherever there was an establishment in which steam-machinery was employed you were certain to find a British brain directing the willing but helpless native industry, can best comprehend the effect of withdrawing that superintendence. From the manufactories at St. Petersburg to the dredging-vessel kept to cheat Europe at the Sulineh mouth of the Danube, English engineers were the presiding intelligences; and though the Russian may not imitate the Turk, who sits down before his halting machine, and prays [and] smokes until Allah pleases to send somebody who can assist him, he is not much better off in such matters. The contrast between the self-relying, highly-educated military engineers of Russia and the civil departments, accustomed to depend on purchasable assistance, shows how far more in earnest the Czars have been in their schemes of ambition than in those of civilisation. Russia is at this moment writhing under the terrible lesson taught her, less by her enemy than by her own rulers. Heavy taxes, a cruel levy, and crushed trade are the outward signs of her present condition—a crippled noblesse, bankrupt merchants, and a hungry and discontented populace will, if the war lasts, be the next illustration of the results of unprincipled ambition.

It behoves us all, at these intervals of the war, when there are no tidings of splendid success to call forth exaltation, and when the reaction which follows excitement has a tendency to a deleterious and discouraging influence, to recollect that we are engaged in the noblest of enterprises—in battle for liberty and civilisation—that we have been victorious, in spite of the most appalling difficulties; and that we are gradually drawing nearer to the accomplishment of one of the most marvellous triumphs to be found in the history of war. We may dispute whether the campaign was begun wisely; and unhappily there is no doubt that in many respects it was carried on foolishly, though a soldierly system has now taken the place of a blundering administrative. But history will reckon little of this, but will dwell on the grand truth, that the two great Christian Powers, arousing to chastise the Northern Barbarian, scorned timid or sidelong approach, and, fitting out a noble armament, threw it at once upon his last and most cherished conquest, scattered to pieces an army that sought to bar their way,

* Our Correspondent in the Camp informs us in a private letter that the most celebrated of these engineers, who was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General in testimony of his brilliant services, is dead. The mode of his death is not stated.

and, marching down upon the strongest fortress in the world, after a fierce struggle, in which they never relaxed their hold, wrenched Sebastopol from him, and proclaimed the freedom of the southern seas of Europe.

This great, mighty, and generous nation is "hard up." Let it be known in St. Petersburg—let it be whispered in the ear of Count Buol, as an additional incentive for sneaking out of the engagements which he, on the part of Austria, so solemnly contracted—let it be told to the King of Prussia when he inclines to the English and French alliance, that he may be induced to sway over to the other side—let it be repeated among our foes, if we have any, in other parts of the world, that they may combine together to make a final kick at the dying lion—Great Britain is too poor to prosecute the war. The nation has positively not the cash. The war has so crippled us, and drained us and exhausted us, that even so insignificant a sum as £1000 is a matter of such high consequence and importance that it cannot be spared from Sebastopol. The value of two hundred bombshells, price £5 each, or the annual cost of ten grenadiers, or perhaps one Colonel in the Crimea, is of such essential consequence to us, and so difficult to be procured by the used-up and bankrupt English people, that the Government, sorely pressed, and greatly bewildered what to do, has been reluctantly compelled to lay unhallowed hands upon a fund amounting to the value of two hundred bombshells, or ten soldiers, or one colonel, or thereabouts, which for many years past has been annually voted to the Royal Society. Science and War cannot, it appears, be prosecuted together. England cannot afford the luxury of Science when she has the Russians to conquer in the Crimea. The thousand pounds are of such moment to her that she commits an ungenerous, impolitic, and mean action to save herself that sum. There is not a man in the Ministry who will save his country by foregoing the amount out of his salary, not a sinecrist anywhere, not a discoverable patriot, who will provide the poor pittance, and rescue Science, without at the same time damaging our arms and rendering us unfit to cope with, and make head against, that mighty giant, Prince Gortschakoff. We were a rich nation a little while ago, and paid, or undertook to pay, which is all the same thing, more than a quarter of a million for a new steamer for the Queen; but those days are gone by. We are no more what we were than are Sir John Dean Paul, and his partners, Strahan and Bates. The fact is scarcely credible, but it is true, nevertheless, that the sum in question has been withdrawn from the Royal Society on the plea of the governmental and national poverty created by the war. We have been informed of the fact from too many sources to allow us to doubt of its accuracy. But what will the people say of the motives of a Government which can have committed such a scandal? They will doubtless ask whether it be part of a plan to create disgust with the war, and to array all the scientific men of the nation in the same peaceful ranks with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright? They will also ask—or we are much mistaken—whether the disgust which it seeks to extend is a feeling in which it participates? What answer the Government will make we cannot, of course, say; but we think the sooner it is compelled to say something on the subject the better for its credit. A thousand pounds! Will not two or three true-hearted Englishmen combine together and raise the money for the Royal Society, and so shame the Government, if, after such an act of meanness, it have any shame left?

THE COURT.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Count of Flanders and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, left Osborne on Monday morning, on their return to the Continent. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert embarked in the *Fairy* with the King, and accompanied his Majesty to Portsmouth, where a special train was in waiting to convey his Majesty by the Brighton and South Coast line to Dover.

On Saturday last the Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty, and resigned his seals of office, as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., was sworn one of the Queen's principal Secretaries of State, and received from her Majesty his seals of office. Sir William Maule, Knt., was, by command of the Queen, sworn one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Lord Palmerston, Earl Granville, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir Charles Wood had audiences of the Queen. The whole of the above noblemen and gentlemen returned to London, with the exception of Lord Panmure, who remained on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Duchess of Kent, attended morning service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Princess Helena, drove out in a carriage and four. Prince Albert rode on horseback. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred went out sailing, attended by Mr. Gibbs. The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, left Osborne, and crossed over to Southampton in the Royal yacht *Fairy*.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, and cruised to the Needles. Sir John McNeill arrived from London on a visit, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince again embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, and enjoyed a cruise for several hours. Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice has been attacked with scarlatina: her Royal Highness is going on very favourably. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Louise are convalescent.

The Hon. Beatrice Byng has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester left Gloucester-house, Park-lane, on Wednesday, for the Ranger's Lodge, Richmond-park, for the summer. Her Royal Highness is in remarkably good health.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard have left Norfolk-house for Arundel Castle. The unsettled health of his Grace has precluded the customary hospitalities this season at Norfolk-house.

The Earl of Lincoln has taken his departure on a Continental tour. It is understood his Lordship will extend his travels as far as Constantinople and Egypt.

The Earl of Yarborough is still unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties; in consequence of his continued indisposition.

Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville have left town on a Continental tour.

Lady Peel and Miss Peel have gone on a tour in France. They have already reached Paris.

THE LORD MAYOR'S JOURNEY TO OXFORD.—At a Court of Aldermen on Wednesday, it was moved by Alderman Wilson, that the Lord Mayor be requested to take the usual septennial view of the river Thames, and that a sum not exceeding £700 be drawn from the Chamber on account of the expenses. The motion was opposed as ill-timed and injudicious, under the circumstances in which the Corporation were placed with the Government as to the conservancy of the Thames. The idea of going to Oxford was absurd, and the last survey had not in the slightest degree tended to the benefit of the river. The previous question was carried by a large majority.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 26.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
July 20	30.704	71.0	48.3	59.6	- 3.6	82	W.N.W.	0.50
" 21	30.034	73.0	47.8	59.6	- 2.2	86	W.	0.00
" 22	30.225	75.5	52.0	63.0	+ 1.2	87	S.W.	0.00
" 23	29.974	78.3	51.2	63.1	+ 1.3	98	S.S.	0.00
" 24	29.652	70.6	57.2	61.4	- 0.5	97	S.W.	0.42
" 25	29.685	67.3	52.9	55.6	- 5.4	95	W. & S.W.	0.20
" 26	29.753	65.5	50.2	55.2	- 6.8	98	S.	0.38

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.70 in. at the beginning of the week to 30.23 in. by the 22nd; decreased to 29.62 in. by the 24th; and increased to 29.75 in. by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.877 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 59.6°—being 2.3° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 30°—being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer, on the 23rd, and the lowest, on the 21st.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 20.2°. The greatest was 27°, on the 23rd; and the least, 13½°, on the 24th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of one inch and a half. The weather during the week was dull and changeable, the sky nearly overcast, and rain fell frequently.

Lewisham, 27th July, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, July 21, the births of 1522 children were registered within the metropolitan districts—namely, 798 boys and 724 girls. The average numbers for the twenty-ninth week of the year, as found from the registers of the preceding ten years, were 684 boys and 644 girls. Within the same limits of space and time 915 deaths were registered—namely, 476 males and 439 females. These numbers are together above 100 less than the calculated number for the week, from previous returns. The number of deaths weekly in London during the last three weeks has been about 150 less than in the month of June, and indicates a great improvement in the public health.

STATE OF THE THAMES.—On Saturday last a deputation from the inhabitant householders of Walworth and the district supplied with water by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company waited upon Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., President of the Board of Health, for the purpose of seeking his interference with reference to the disgusting and unwholesome water supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company to the inhabitants of Walworth, and drawn from the Thames at Battersea. The deputation having stated their case, and exhibited various specimens of water from their own and neighbours' cisterns, Sir Benjamin Hall, in the course of a lengthened reply, observed that, under his bill for the "Better Local Management of the Metropolis," one of the first acts the Metropolitan Board of Works would be called on to perform would be to carry out two main intercepting sewers, one on each side of the river Thames, so that there would be no excuse if the river was not speedily relieved from the sewage. An Act, passed in 1852, would also come into operation on the 31st of August, 1855, compelling the metropolitan water companies deriving their supply from the Thames to take that supply from above Teddington Lock, and beyond the tidal influence. The Government would take steps to have the Act enforced. That was all he could do at present.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—For several weeks past the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, has delivered open-air addresses to working men, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at the Obelisk in Blackfriars-road. A police-sergeant having lately obliged the rev. gentleman to desist, Lord Shaftesbury interested himself in the case, and has since written to Mr. Hall as follows:—"I saw Sir R. Mayne on Saturday. He spoke in high terms of open-air preaching, and gave orders that you should not be interrupted by the police in any way. You may safely resume your station and your work, and may God be with you in preaching the Gospel to the poor."

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the committee of this association was held at the offices, King William-street, City, on Monday, Mr. S. Morley in the chair, when the following resolution was adopted:—"That in the opinion of this committee the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., to the office of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, is an acknowledgment of the principle of Administrative Reform, which seeks to have the right men in the right places in the Cabinet, as well as in every office of the Government; and that the committee trust Sir William Molesworth will not in office fail to carry out those measures of colonial reform by the able advocacy of which as an independent member of Parliament he has been nominated."

CITY STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—This statue, having been finally adjusted on its pedestal, at the west end of Cheapside, by the sculptor (Mr. Behnes), was uncovered and inaugurated at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning.

THE COMPOSERS' NEWS-ROOM AND LIBRARY.—About four months since the composers of London resolved upon founding a news-room and library, and appointed a committee to lease premises, purchase books, &c. On Wednesday evening a meeting was held to receive a report of their proceedings up to the present time. The report, as read by the secretary, showed that £180 had been expended in furnishing and fitting-up the premises in Raquet court, Fleet-street, and that £130 had been laid out in the purchase of books, maps, &c., amongst which were mentioned many valuable books of reference, and some of the best standard editions of historical and scientific works, which shows the earnest desire of this important and intellectual body of men to command the higher branches of knowledge which they deem most useful in their profession. The propriety of admitting all in connection with the printing business to the use of the library and news rooms was mooted and discussed; but, owing to the incompleteness of their present arrangements, it was resolved to defer any decision on the subject till next meeting.

SIR J. D. PAUL'S CHAPEL AT CHELSEA.—Park Chapel, Chelsea, the property of Sir John Dean Paul, is to be sold by auction, by Alderman Farebrother, in the course of next month. It is stated to contain 180 pews and 340 free sittings, and to be capable of accommodating 1500 to 1600 persons. The subscription or rent for pews is voluntary, and proceeds, under the ministry of the present Incumbent (the Rev. Charles Goddard) from £860 to £900 per annum. The chapel is in Park-walk, between the King's-road and Fulham-road.

CASE OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—Sir J. D. Paul, and Messrs. Strahan and Bates, were brought up at the Bow-street police-court on Wednesday, and formally remanded another week, upon the charge of having appropriated the securities of Dr. Griffith. In conformity with the arrangement of the previous week, no further progress was made with the case; and the defendants, who were conveyed to and from the House of Detention in a cab, were not detained at the court above five minutes. The examination will be resumed on Wednesday next, at twelve.

THE HYDE-PARK DEMONSTRATION.—The last scene of the recent performances in Hyde-park, if the appearance of the Park be any criterion, finished last Sunday afternoon. A great number of persons of both sexes flocked to the Park, expecting that another great open-air meeting was to be held, as was announced last week. The police authorities, understanding that such a meeting, in all probability, would be attempted, had strong reserves of constables placed in sundry quarters—in fact, in almost every place where it was likely anything like rioting might be attempted, so as to pounce on the ringleaders at a moment's notice; but it is gratifying to state that nothing approximating to disorder occurred during the afternoon. A considerable number of persons certainly congregated in the enclosed space near the Royal Humane Society's receiving house, but seemed to be of the most respectable class. Here and there might be seen groups of well-known thieves; but, although no police could be observed by the respectable portion of the crowd, there was a goodly sprinkling of plain-clothes men, who were as well acquainted with the calling of the thieves as the officers were of the men. It was rumoured that the widows of the Bishop of London's town residence would be broken, but whether the presence of one inspector and a single constable had the effect of preventing any such thing being attempted is unknown, but certainly nothing of the sort had been done. In full-moon a few idlers were occasionally seen, walking about looking into the windows of the club-houses, and ejaculating, "If we see any of the nobles drinking their wine, let us go in for their windows." Although there were many noblemen and gentlemen in most of the club-houses, as far as could be seen, they were only reading the newspapers, and consequently no attempt at mischief was resorted to. At Appleby-gate the police were stationed on duty, and, as each carriage entered the Park, the driver was informed that it would be advisable not to pass along the drive, in case the horses should be frightened by the shouts of the people. In most cases the vehicles were turned round, but those that proceeded through the drive were not molested in the least degree, and the Park on Sunday night might be said to have assumed its usual quiet appearance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 119.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Dissenters' Marriage Bill; State Carriage Duties, &c., Bill; Convention with the United States Bill; Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance Bill; Militia Officers Qualifications Bill; and several other bills were passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee upon this bill, Mr. MUNTZ expressed strong opinions against the policy of the measure, and moved that the Committee be deferred for three months.

A lengthened discussion then took place, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON charged the opponents of the bill with wasting the time of the House for the purpose of casting obstructions in the way of a measure which it was the fixed determination of the Government to pass, with the assistance of the great majority of that House, even though they should be compelled to sit from day to day until September. He believed that this measure and the Partnership Bill were much desired by the country generally, and would furnish facilities for the safe employment of small capitals.

Upon a division Mr. Muntz's amendment was negatived by a majority of 121 to 40.

The House then went into Committee; but, as it was approaching four o'clock, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again at twelve o'clock the next day.

Several clauses in the Passengers Act Amendment Bill were agreed to in Committee, and the House adjourned until six o'clock.

At the evening sitting, Lord EBRINGTON gave notice of a motion for next session for the opening of the British Museum, the Crystal Palace, and several similar places, on Sunday.

THE BEER BILL.

Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice of his intention to ask leave on Monday for the introduction of a bill to amend the Sunday Beer Bill.

Major REED asked whether, in the event of circumstances arising during the recess calculated to put an end to hostilities, Parliament would be called together before the terms of peace were ratified?

Lord PALMERSTON, amid much laughter, said, that if, during the recess, her Majesty's Government thought it desirable to call Parliament together before the usual time, they would do so.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Sir H. Willoughby, said that the Russian authorities had refused to give up the prisoners taken at Hango.

Mr. LAING, in answer to Mr. Layard, stated that it had been arranged that the discussion on the papers recently laid on the table relative to the Vienna Conference should come on on Friday in the next week.

THE TURKISH LOAN BILL.

This bill was read a second time without a word having been said for or against it.

SUPPLY—EDUCATION.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, a vote of £396,521 was proposed for educational purposes in England and Scotland, which was an increase of £53,000 on the vote for similar purposes in previous years.

Mr. BARNES remarked that the grant involved great injustice to a large portion of the community who paid for the education of their children from their own means, and derived no advantage from the public money. He regarded the vote as an insidious way of getting rid of the decision of the House on the question of national education. It also violated the principle of religious liberty, inasmuch as tests had been restored. He moved that the vote be reduced to £263,000, the amount of last year's grant.

A lengthened discussion took place, in the course of which Sir G. GREY said, that before the next Session of Parliament it was intended to appoint a Minister of Education, who would have the superintendence not only of the details connected with national education, but of all other matters connected with science and art.

Mr. BARNES ultimately withdrew his amendment; and the vote was agreed to.

Several other votes were also agreed to.

GREAT STORM IN HALIFAX.—A terrific storm burst over Halifax on Monday evening last, causing the loss of three or more lives, and the wreck of a vast amount of property, the damage to which can only as yet be a matter of conjecture. Vivid flashes of lightning and tremendous peals of thunder were followed by torrents of rain, which for five hours deluged the streets with unabated violence. Bridges were swept away, houses, cellars, and shops filled with water and dirt, and furniture and warehouse goods much damaged or wholly destroyed. The Hebble Brook rose ten feet above its ordinary level, and bedding and furniture of every description were hurried away by the current. Three bodies have been found, and it is rumoured that other persons are missing. At Salterhebble a bridge that spans the road has been completely washed away, leaving a chasm 30 yards wide. The east wall of the parish churchyard fell during the early part of the storm, and many skulls and other bones were strewn about on the surface of the soil.

RUSSIAN PREPONDERANCE IN THE BALTIC.—What matters it to Sweden that the Bosphorus is closed while the Baltic is under Russian domination, and the port of Cronstadt contains a formidable and increasing fleet? Though the nation is warlike, yet a feeling of approbation of the King's conduct pervades all classes. We fully appreciate the line he has taken up, namely, to maintain a strict neutrality until the Government of England and France shall have given positive proof that they mean to oppose a boundary to the encroachments of Russia in the north as well as in the south. The future of Scandinavia should most particularly interest England, for if Russia succeeds in obtaining the mastery of the Sound, she will be so powerful in the German Ocean as to be able to set Europe at defiance. Both the coasts of Sweden and Norway possess deep and spacious ports, wholly free from ice, or freezing only for a couple of months in the severest winter. The principal are Carlscrona, Landskrona, Carlsten, Norten (in the bay of Christiania), Christiansund, Bergen, Trondheim, and the bay of Varangen; the last-mentioned has already excited the grasping spirit of our neighbour. Any one of these ports is capable of growing into another Sebastopol, within a hundred geographical miles of the British coast. Our forests afford inexhaustible materials for ship-building; the inhabitants are either skilful carpenters or fearless mariners. The population of these coasts furnishes at least 100,000 fishermen, or pilots, inured to hardships, and familiar from their childhood with all the details of navigation in these difficult seas. It is easy to draw a conclusion from this simple array of facts.—Letter from Stockholm, July 20.

A DARK PROSPECT FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The great number of arabs captured by the French in their expedition across the Tchernaya would seem to indicate that large means of transport exist in the peninsula; but the forage for sustaining the beasts which draw the Russian carts and the herds of cattle with which the garrison is supplied with meat must now begin to fail. In the spring and early summer the country is covered with a rich long grass, which is sufficient for all the purposes of a most extensive transport and commissariat. As June draws to a close this begins to wither, and, although the present summer has been more than usually cool, and the north winds have kept the atmosphere moister than is usually the case, yet in the vicinity of our Camp such a thing as a green blade of grass is hardly to be found, except close to the Tchernaya. The other streams of which the Russians have possession are of much smaller volume than this river, and the steppe to the north is without doubt entirely dried up. Hence will arise difficulties in the means of sustaining their army which will try all the skill and energy of our enemies.—Letter from the Camp, July 10.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.—Though delivered by the progress of the siege from Russian forties, we are exposed to the attacks of other enemies, as unceasingly troublesome, if not as dangerous. Every nook and cranny is infested by flies in millions, which give us no rest by day, and little by night. Within the last week the thing has almost assumed the dimensions of a plague. Situated as I am in the delightful vicinity of several hundred Commissariat mules and a varied assortment of empty sugar-barrels and receptacles for beef and pork, it is possible I may have more than my share of these pestiferous insects, which hover on every side in clouds, and settle on the most irritable parts of the face, without giving a moment's relaxation. Like the Harpies, they literally "dispute the viands," such as they are, on which we regale—a morsel in its passage to the mouth being generally settled upon by two or more of the insects, which require to be vigorously shaken before they will let go their hold. To remove them from a glass of any liquid before tasting it it is necessary to introduce three fingers and draw them from the vessel on the principle of "dragging" as practised by the Humane Society. The only way to be at rest is to sit in a thorough draught, which, when surrounded by papers, is a somewhat troublesome position. On entering the hut after a few moments' absence, they rise in a dense cloud, with deafening buzz, from every object. Initiating sufferers pursue them desperately with towels, laying about on every side; others try to carry on a more scientific warfare, by burning old newspapers after closing every aperture; but it is useless—in five minutes the place is full with a new and more hungry swarm. The only respite is at night, when the invaders retire to rest on the ceiling in enormous black patches; but even then a candle brought in rouses them to all the playfulness of noon. Seriously, they are an unexpected and most troublesome visitation, and are especially irritating to the poor sick fellows in the hospital marquees, whom they prevent from getting any rest the live-long day, and keep in a constant state of nervous restlessness. For the next three months we must be content to suffer all they can inflict, unless the rains of September rid us of them.—Letter from the Camp, July 10.

STATE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting of the association formed for the purpose of promoting efficient reforms in the various departments of the State was held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' hall, and the crowded state of the room evinced the rapidly-increasing interest felt by the public in the proceedings of the association. The chair was taken by J. Duncan, Esq.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that at the past meeting of the association a promise was made by those who had founded it that at another meeting would be called within a fortnight to discuss the question of parliamentary reform. That promise was now redeemed, and the present evening would be devoted to the discussion of that all-important question (Hear, hear). He was very well aware that a large portion of the people of this country had fully made up their minds on the policy of a movement in that direction, and therefore it would be useless on his part to address to them any reasoning on the subject, which could only have the effect of confirming their preconceived opinions. The course he should take, then, would be to address those who were apprehensive that, if such a principle were recognised, it would be destructive of the best interests of the country. He hoped that the question would not evoke any violent collision of opinions, and his intention was to appeal calmly to the facts disclosed in the history of our constitution, and to show how the beneficial changes successively effected in that constitution had been perverted by the machinations of bad and cunning minds (Hear, hear). The speaker then succinctly detailed the principal events in English history as bearing upon the question, from the restoration of Charles II. to the French revolutionary wars, and downwards to the introduction of the Reform Bill by the late Earl Grey; and showed that there had been silent and open revolutions going on in this country, from epoch to epoch, from the times of Magna Charta down to the present day, the fact being that as men's minds were opened and instructed they gradually progressed in the vindication of the rights of their common humanity (Cheers). Had those revolutions destroyed or strengthened the nation? He believed they must say that such had given strength to very large classes of the community, and thus showed that the system of peaceful revolution worked well for the people's privileges (Loud cheers). Why not, then, work as well for the working as they had for the privileged classes? (Loud and continued cheering.) Such were the objects this association had in view, and they proposed to discuss the questions to be raised patiently but firmly—doing as little as they could to raise opposition, doing as much as they could to conciliate opinion (Cheers). There were thousands of men in this country, of wealth and education, who firmly considered that the people ought to have manhood suffrage, and who were perfectly willing to assist the present movement provided it was carried on with the prudence which was essential to success (Hear, hear). Therefore the association had thought it right to proclaim that they would commence by advocating manhood suffrage throughout the United Kingdom (Loud cheers). And next, and only inferior to it, if inferior at all, they put popular education (Continued cheering). Their principles were simply these—suffrage to men, knowledge to children. And these two points were most intimately connected; for it was essential that, if the suffrage were to be universal, education should be universal also (Hear, hear).

A gentleman, whose name was not given, asked whether it was intended to adopt a petition to the Queen to dissolve Parliament?

The Chairman: No; the business of the evening is confined to parliamentary reform (Hear, hear).

Mr. Hamilton moved—"That as it is unjust and unsafe in any one to withhold a right from others which he claims for himself, and as the elective franchise is the inherent right of every man, this meeting proclaims its adherence to the principle of manhood suffrage, and pledges itself to use all lawful means to secure a vote for every male adult of twenty-one years, of sound mind, and who has not undergone punishment for crime" (Loud cheers).

Mr. W. Jones rose with great pleasure to second the resolution, which involved merely a measure of political justice, and had strong claims even as a measure of public utility, in the present circumstances of the country (Hear, hear). Not only as a working man, anxious to promote the emancipation of his class, but as an Englishman anxious for the honour and welfare of his country, he felt that the question of manhood suffrage was one to which he was bound to give his strenuous support (Hear, hear). There was a general if not a universal feeling in the country that the present Ministry had failed in their duty in the crisis that had lately arisen in the national affairs, and there was a strong feeling of discontent ranking in the public mind that this country was drifting to discomfiture and dishonour, through the treachery or incapacity of its aristocracy (Cheers). It was said further, that when not injured by the incapacity of the aristocracy we had been betrayed by the secret diplomacy of our rulers (Cheers). But, after all, it was not Ministers but Parliament that was to blame; constant majorities having aided Ministers in their projects, or screened them in their blunders or disasters. Had the House of Commons been what it pretended to be it would have dismissed these Ministers with the disgrace which they so richly merited; but, although continually making pretences of patriotic zeal, they had only, with all their committees, made the wonderful discovery that everything had gone wrong, but that nobody was to blame for it (Hear). The fact was that, unless the House of Commons were strengthened by a strong infusion of democratic blood, it would be only the miserable mockery of a representative institution (Hear). There was a cry which had recently arisen in the City of "The right man in the right place"—an excellent cry if rightly understood, but, as used by the persons who had started it, it meant merely places for themselves whenever they chose to accept them (Laughter). The speaker proceeded to say that it was objected that the working classes of this country had not intelligence enough to exercise a manhood franchise with safety to the community; but he, having had many years' intercourse with the working classes of other countries, especially those of France and America, could vouch for the fact that our own working classes could bear a comparison either in intelligence or patriotism with any working people in the world (Loud cheers). In conclusion, he had only to say that he looked at the present meeting as affording an opportunity for reformers of all grades to join for one common object. He had for sixteen years belonged to an influential political society in this country, that sought for a far larger measure of reform than universal suffrage; but, if the present association could obtain universal suffrage, it would be a broad platform from which they could extend their exertions to the obtaining of further reforms (Hear, hear).

Mr. E. Jones, who was received with immense cheering, eloquently supported the resolution. He believed, he said, the extent of the franchise to be the surest test of the civilisation of a country. Show him how many electors a country had, and he would tell you how civilised were its people. Russia had none—England had a million (Hear, hear). Tell him how many electors a country had, and he would tell you how happy were the people. England had a million—America had her entire population; and America was the admiration of the world. If they wanted civilisation, good order, happiness, or educational progress for the country, they must extend the suffrage; for in that lay the foundation of the real elevation of the people (Cheers).

Mr. O'Brien suggested, as a test of the sincerity of the middle classes in this movement, that they should at the next general election support a working man for one of the seats in every borough election.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Elt moved the second resolution, which pledged the meeting to support the objects of the association, and congratulated the meeting on the gratifying spectacle it exhibited of the gradual approximation amongst all classes of reformers. There were, no doubt, amongst them various sets of opinions; but, yielding a tithe of each, they would soon get all their forces into line, and thus gradually and successively achieve their object. There were then present some of the working, some of the trading, and some of the professional classes, and he believed all were united on one point, namely, that the privilege of the franchise should be coextensive with the population. For his part, he called it not a privilege, but a right (Hear, hear). He urged them to support this association, which would give the popular cause strength both in and out of Parliament. In Parliament, he could assure them, there were many members who wanted support from without against the clamour of the day. He had recently been one of a deputation to wait on a member relative to a subject connected with the move, but he said that if he attempted, as a young member, to address the House in any way opposed to the general feeling, it would be met by derisive shouts, and he must wait patiently until his time came for catching the ear of the House. What they wanted in the House was men who would fearlessly represent their constituents, without favour to Ministers or fear of derisive shouts, and such they could only obtain by means of an association like the present, which, having elected the right men, would give them the moral support that was necessary to sustain them in the House. Mr. Elt concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. Lockhart, in seconding it, expressed the great pleasure he felt at the formation of the association, for something was necessary to reform the present House of Commons. There was once a great man in this country who had said, "Take away that bauble!" and at once cleared the House. He (Mr. Lockhart) was not at all sure that some such step would not be highly beneficial at the present moment (Laughter). He had recently taken the trouble to analyse its contents, with a view to ascertain in how far the democratic element in our population was represented, and he found that there were in the House of Commons 124 members who were either Lords or Honourables, 50 who held warlike titles either in the Army or Navy, 60 who were Baronets or Knights, and 105 who were county members—making in all 339, or within one of an absolute majority of the House against all measures in the direction of progress (Hear, hear). As he should have another opportunity of addressing them, he should not detain them further on the present occasion than by heartily supporting the motion.

While the Chairman was putting the resolution one or two persons attempted to disturb the harmony of the proceedings; but the general feeling was too strong and unanimous to render any attempt at disturbance successful, and they were consequently soon obliged to retire. The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation; and, thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—THE PROCESSION LEAVING THE TRAKTIR INN, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. GUYS.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT KAZATCH BAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. A. GOODALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

The letter of our Artist and Special Correspondent, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, detailed the mournful ceremony of the removal of the mortal remains of the lamented Commander-in-Chief, on July 3, from the head-quarters before Sebastopol, to the Kazatch Bay, for embarkation. We now engrave two Views of the funeral procession at these points. In the first scene, the cortege has just left the Traktir Inn, where the deceased Field Marshal lay. We shall not repeat the details from the letter of last week, but describe the principal portion of the procession which occupies the foreground of our Artist's View. The funeral car is a 32-pounder, surmounted by a platform, upon which is placed the coffin, covered with a pall, and the regimental colours; upon which are placed the Field Marshal's hat, sword, and epaulettes, and a wreath of immortelles—placed there, it is said, by the French Commander-in-Chief. The usual seat for the gunners is occupied by two artillerymen; and the car is drawn by ten horses; and in advance are two batteries of Horse Artillery. The line on both sides of the road was formed by infantry. At the points of the car are General La Marmora and General Simpson; and General Pelissier and Omer Pacha. Beyond the Staff of the latter is seen a long train of General Officers, Staff, &c.; and at a short distance is the band of the Foot Guards.

A contemporary thus describes the scene:—

It would be impossible to conceive anything more picturesque or striking than was the appearance of the procession as it wound along the circuit, passing by a small French encampment, a slightly-raised aqueduct, and the hay depôts of the French army; and also as it ascended the heights of Kazatch, and halted on the left side of the pretty bay covered with British transports, and men-of-war's boats. Along the pier called Victoria Pier were stationed the marines and sailors of several of our vessels; and at the end of it was the long-boat destined to convey to the war-steamer the remains of the late Commander-in-Chief.

As the procession wound round the circuitous valley on the road leading from head-quarters to Kazatch, salute upon salute met the ear, with the occasional din of the muffled drums, as the mournful procession proceeded on the line of road. The procession reached its destination at about half-past six o'clock, when the body was removed from the carriage which conveyed it thither, and placed on board the *Caradoc*, preparatory to its departure for England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY IN ENGLAND.

Wednesday morning was ushered in by the firing, from many parts of Bristol, of minute guns and by the peals of muffled bells. The body of the lamented General was transhipped from the *Caradoc* to the *Star* as early as six o'clock in the morning, and was placed on a bier covered with black cloth and crape, and surmounted by a catafalque of the same materials, on the deck of that vessel.

The coffin was placed amidships under a temporary canopy, having the deceased Field Marshal's coronet resting on it, and around a guard, consisting of fifteen artillerymen, and a party of seamen from the *Caradoc*. On the quarter-deck stood the personal staff of the late Field Marshal, accompanied by Colonel Bagot, Lord Calthorpe, and other near relatives. Captain Derriman was also present; and Captain Pryce, as chief naval officer of the port, was in charge of the steamer. As she moved slowly up the harbour a double line of fifty row-boats, all placed in mourning, and manned with crews in uniform, followed in solemn procession. This part of the programme was managed with the greatest regularity and effectiveness, and, coupled with the masses of spectators congregated on every commanding point of view, the heavy boom of minute guns, and the peal of muffled bells from tower and steeple, was well calculated to exercise a powerful influence upon the minds of those who witnessed the scene. At the Quay-head, Princes-street, the Mayor and Corporation were drawn up in great pomp, ready to receive the body, and to convey it with every mark of honour and respect through the city.

First came a small party of the local police, clearing the way; then a few men, apparently from the neighbourhood, who had served in the Crimea; and behind them the two howitzers of No. 9 Battery. To these succeeded the band of the 15th Hussars, playing the "Dead March in Saul," and then the advanced guard of the escort of Blues. Immediately around the hearse the procession was marshalled with the usual funeral pomp observed on such occasions, the plumed canopy being borne in front, and also the cornet of the deceased, carried by his servant on horseback. A special guard of artillerymen walked on each side of the hearse, and close behind came the remainder of the escort of Blues. Then followed the mourning-coaches, conveying the Staff and relatives of the deceased; and to these succeeded the rest of the military—the Land Transport Corps being first, then the Artillery, then the Pensioners, after them the squadron of the 15th Hussars, and, closing the rear of this portion, the four guns of the field-battery, the howitzers of which have already been mentioned as placed in advance. The civil part of the procession now followed—the Mayor and Corporation, in twenty-four carriages; then the Society of Merchant Venturers, also in carriages, with their banner in front, borne by a party of seamen; after these the Corporation of the Poor; then the clergy; and, closing all, a long column of citizens, formed six deep, and for the most part either "Odd Fellows," or "Foresters." At the Fishponds the funeral procession terminated, and the hearse, attended only by the mourning-coaches, proceeded to Badminton. There the body of the late Lord Raglan was interred on Thursday, at two o'clock, in strict privacy, the immediate relatives of the deceased being alone present to witness the ceremony.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

ALTHOUGH Lord Palmerston would not promise to lay the instructions to Lord John Russell upon his proceeding as British Plenipotentiary to Vienna before Parliament *in extenso*, he has given enough of them to show the position that our Government took up, and to prove that that position was commensurate with the dignity of the nation and the expressed wishes of the English people. In the outset the document says:—

It is her Majesty's most earnest desire to see the Great Powers of Europe arrayed in a combined effort against the spirit of encroachment and wrong by which the councils of Russia have been animated; not only because such a league would most probably lead to an early termination of the existing contest, but because an assurance would thereby be obtained that the termination of the war would place on a solid and secure basis the general interests of all Europe.

As regards the subjects to come under the consideration of the Conference, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that they must be taken in the order in which they have hitherto stood, notwithstanding that the Third basis is the one the satisfactory development of which is likely to meet the greatest obstructions; but it will be in vain to stipulate that the Danubian provinces shall be withdrawn from the exclusive protectorate of Russia, or that the navigation of the Danube shall be set free from the obstructions which impede it, unless effectual precautions are taken to render the Turkish Empire an integral part of the European system, and sufficient restraint be imposed upon the military and naval power heretofore exercised by Russia in the Black Sea, and the overbearing influence which, by the reason of that power, she has acquired over the councils of the Porte.

The great object to be accomplished was "the abrogation of Russian supremacy in the Black Sea." The grand problem—how that could be effected with the least inconvenience to the Powers of Europe. One mode was by a common agreement that the Maritime Powers should maintain in the Black Sea a force adequate to counterbalance the naval force which Russia has heretofore maintained; but that would only be "an armed truce, liable to be interrupted at every moment by chance collisions, and entailing on the Maritime Powers a perpetual expenditure to keep up, at a distance from their arsenals, an efficient force in the Black Sea, while Russia, having her arsenals at hand, and her harbours of refuge always open, would be relieved in a great measure from the costs to which the other Powers would be exposed." Another mode was by the reduction of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea within such bounds as would serve for the protection of peaceful commerce, without furnishing dangerous means of aggression.

After stating the views of our Government, which are well known, relating to the Danubian Principalities and the navigation of the Danube, the document concludes with the following instruction:—

The intimate acquaintance which your Lordship possesses with the various points to which I have adverted will suggest to you the fittest arguments in support of the policy of her Majesty's Government, which is to restore peace to Europe on a solid foundation. The blood and treasure which have been so freely expended in support of that policy would be altogether thrown away, if the only result of our efforts should be a hollow truce, to be broken whenever a suitable opportunity should arise for the attainment of the long-cherished objects of Russian ambition—the subjugation of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, and the enthronement of a Russian prince in the capital of Turkey.

STRAHAN AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—On Monday Messrs. Rushworth and Jarvis offered by auction on the premises the banking establishment of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, consisting of the two freehold houses, Nos. 217 and 218, Strand. The purchasers were the directors of the London and Westminster Bank, for the sum of £20,000.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 14, 1855.

A VISIT to the trenches last evening convinced me, in the absence of any information save that which is obtained by personal observation, that, undeterred by the failures of the 18th of June, our forces are as active as ever in the endeavour to approach the great Russian works, which still give us daily and nightly proofs of their strength and vivacity. Long lines of red-coats marching along the ravines in the dusk of evening, carrying in silence poles, gabions, fascines, and empty casks, prove by their number, as well as by the implements they carry, that our approaches towards the enemy are still carried on with activity untiring and spirit unflagging. Our ingenuity does not enable us, however, to discover what the enemy is doing inside of his parapets and embrasures, and our science consists in getting a little closer every day, ultimately, by the employment of force and number, to overpower a resistance of which we are unable to discover the density or force. It is a remarkable fact, and one which has been noticed more than once, how little military art has progressed in that branch which consists in discovering what are the enemy's means of defence or internal arrangements to meet the attacks which threaten him. In the history of ballooning I recollect the description of endeavours made by Dumouriez to peer into an enemy's defences. A balloon sent high into the air enabled a man to examine at leisure what was invisible to those who were confined to *terra firma*. Notwithstanding the continual fire of the enemy, the balloon remained suspended above the hostile camps for many days, and was finally abandoned only on account of the difficulties attendant on filling and transporting it. There are, doubtless, very cogent reasons at the present day for not adopting this means of viewing the enemy's works. Probably the thing was impossible, or our Generals would have attempted it; but there are many people of considerable sense in both armies who ask, is there no possible way of gaining topographical knowledge of the enemy's ground, except that costly one which consists of making attacks, followed by the loss of 4000 men? Where are the triumphs of science, and what use are they, if they cannot help in this? It is a problem well worthy of consideration. There is one circumstance in connection with this which deserves notice. The Russians, we are told, have numerous spies in our Camp. Every week has its tale of some person dressed in French or English uniform penetrating into our batteries, viewing our works, and retiring with their information to the enemy. No later than yesterday I was informed by a Lieutenant of French Artillery that as he was at breakfast in the trenches one of his men accosted an officer wearing the uniform of the French Engineers, and reminded him of the order that no person, whatever his rank might be, could be permitted to visit the trenches without special permission and previous communication with the chief of the battery. The man thus spoken to said he would merely walk round, and then come to the officer in command. The soldier, however, ordered him to follow, and took him before his superior. A conversation ensued, in which the pretended officer of Engineers claimed acquaintance with the officer of Artillery; and, although the latter did not recollect the introduction, the man spoke so fluently that he raised no suspicion. Next day a spy was arrested in the French Camp, disguised as a Lieutenant of French Engineers. Such is the story: it may be true, and is not unlikely to be false; but of this there is no doubt—Russian spies, as far as they can be discovered, are men of education; and it is, I believe, as great a distinction to a Russian officer to gain information by disguise and stratagem as it is an honour for him to gain advancement by bravery in the field. The Russian spies are many of them officers; and these, stimulated by the prospect of success, and its reward, are the ablest men that can be employed. The manuals of military art tell you that information of the enemy's movements may be obtained from three chief sources—from deserters, from men whose prospect is a mere reward in money, and from men whose personal animosity leads them to stake their existence in giving information against the objects of their hatred. The first of these is characterised as almost worthless, the last as the most worthy of attention. The Russians possess a means more successful than any of these; they make spying an honourable employment—the mere proposal of which to an English or French soldier would be considered an insult of the grossest magnitude. If we cannot imitate the Russians in this, let us discover some other means equally successful; for we cannot continue to sacrifice 4000 men every time it becomes necessary to ascertain how a work is to be taken, or which is the safest way to attack it. We have none but the worst class of spies, I believe, and the prisoners we take know but little. Perhaps, indeed, it is on account of this that General Pelissier says, with nasal accent peculiar to him, "Je ne comprends pas l'usage qu'on peut faire des prisonniers ni à quoi ils peuvent servir" (I cannot understand the use of prisoners, nor what purpose they can possibly serve).

Hoping I may be pardoned this digression, I return to the siege. There is one remarkable feature about its present progress. The capture of the works which the Russians threw up against us in advance of the town has put us in possession of certain lengths of zigzag works forming the approaches from Sebastopol. The possession of these, however, increases our labour. We are forced to turn the parapets from our own to the enemy's side, and in the prosecution of this labour numerous casualties occur. On our part, indeed, it is said that the fire kept up by the Russians from their Bastion No. 2 (the Redan) has been so destructive as almost to stop our parties in their progress. This was especially noticeable on the 10th, when they kept up a heavy discharge of ordnance for several hours, disabling no less than three of our guns in the Greenhill Battery. Notwithstanding all impediments, the works in the advance are progressing, not only on our part, but on that of the French; and our batteries kept up a well-directed fire against the Redan during the whole of the 10th and 11th. At noon of the last-named day a very large fire was seen burning in the vicinity of the Malakoff, but whether kindled by the Russians themselves or by one of our shells it is difficult to say. I am told that, as early as the 8th, the range of the newly-prepared batteries, both French and English, was tried, and some telling shots took effect amongst the fleet at anchor by the boom in the harbour; as yet, however, these ships have not been moved, and are still in the capital position which they took up for raking the Malakoff Tower before the 18th of last month. The view of these ships, from our heights is much better than it was some time back. The suburbs in our direction being entirely destroyed—partly by us, and partly by the Russians themselves—there is nothing now between us and the harbour except the batteries, which exhibit their grim and jagged embrasures everywhere, and a few favoured houses, which have been purposely spared. It is well known that it was arranged amongst the Russian and Allied commanders that certain buildings painted of a peculiar colour, to be used as hospitals, should be spared. By this arrangement it was merely intended that we should spare certain public edifices; but, if we are to judge by the growth which the subject raises amongst the soldiers, there are more public edifices in Sebastopol than would suffice for a town of twice its size, and it is shrewdly suspected that the peculiar colour—green, I believe—has been applied to more than the stated number of buildings. Colour is a favourite study of the Russians. When Malakoff reared its white tower above the earth-works around it, it glittered in the sun of a pure white. One morning that interesting object had been partially eclipsed by a coat of brown. Now the tower exists no longer, and one great feature is lost in the landscape; the earthworks which surrounded it have taken considerable extension, and have thrown by their importance the redoubtable Redan into the distance. Beyond all these works we also see puffs of smoke from the guns at the north side of Sebastopol, taking distant shots at our

advanced parallels; and behind these the camp of the Russians, which is considerably reinforced daily, if the truth is told, and yet never seems at all larger. I often wonder if there are any dummy tents and sentries there to impose on us as they did on the Turks at Giurgevo.

Our gallant allies, the Turks, have been forced to leave their beautiful encampment at Varnoutka, where they no longer bask in the shade of the groves of Baidar. I suspect that the army of Omer Pacha was but ill-fed there, and that pleasant landscapes did not compensate the soldiers for lack of food. Omer Pacha, however, has found another picturesque spot whereon to pitch his tent, and is now at rest in the highest part of large glade opening out on one side to Kamara, on the other to the sea. The Turkish artillery, which we had seen so neatly covered with green boughs at Varnoutka, I discovered on the 10th at Kamara, encamped near the church. From that spot one could see the road entering the gorge towards Baidar, at the opposite side of the vale from Kamara; and on the right, following the undulations of a narrow glade leading towards the sea, was the way to Omer Pacha's quarters. The underwood, which in some places grows to a height of five feet, was sprinkled with little patches of grass, where little clumps of tents marked the presence of a small detachment. The sides of the glade are precipitous; and on their summits the Turkish sentries stood tall and gaunt in the evening sky; and the track—for it cannot be called a road—leading up was filled with arabas drawn by Bulgarians, who, by long absence from their native land, had lost the peculiar characteristic of the dress of their class, to assume the fez and dress of the Turks. A few Sardinians bending under loads of green wood straggled home at intervals. A prettier spot is not to be found anywhere, except, perhaps, in the neighbourhood of Bantry, than is this on which the Turkish Camp is pitched. From the spot where Omer Pacha sat in the evening, listening to the wild strains [of] a band, one could see the crags of Cape Aia dipping perpendicularly into the sea, and forming by its inland stretch one of the sides of a gully of considerable depth, the centre of which sloped down to the shore with a gentle decline. The sides and bottom were swarming with men gathering hay in the open spaces, whilst the jaded horses fed upon the underwood. The sea formed the background, calm and unruffled, except where little flaws of wind covered it with sinuous lines. Two or three steamers seemed to sleep upon the water. From the heights to the right, as you looked to seaward, Cape Phelenit was visible, and the nook where of old Orestes and Pyllades contended for the palm of generosity, and a Greek chapel marks the spot which was hallowed to the ancients by a temple of Diana. Returning by the coast road which follows the brink of the precipice, we could distinguish the positions of our Marines on Balacava heights, the battery which sweeps the road towards them, and the various impediments created by us in the shape of ditch and *chevaux de frise*, to prevent the enemy's approach. Close by was the ridge on which the Russians had brought heavy guns in the winter for the purpose of annoying our Camp on the heights, not knowing that the distance was too great to give their fire a practical effect.

On that spot where I stood, gazing at the beautiful landscape, doubtless has reclined more than once a Cossack, watching with that interest which peculiarly attaches to spots which we see yet cannot reach; the English sentry behind the trench, the guns bristling through the embrasures of the redoubt, the bay of Balacava, with the shipping lying there, and the plain round Kadikoi; the heights on which Bosquet so long held a position, and the distant ground where Inkerman was fought. It was evident at a glance that from this spot the enemy might, with good glasses, see every movement of our Camps, every arrival and departure of our fleets of transports. It was easy, in the dim light after sunset, when objects are not very distinct, for me to see the cavalry watering their horses, and the little pools which dotted the plain shining white upon the dim ground of the trodden fields.

Passing on towards Balacava, I found that the old camp of the Marines and Rifles was partially occupied by Turks and Sardinians. The service of Balacava is still done by the Marines, assisted, since the departure of the Highlanders, by the newly-arrived 13th, which has been quartered at Kadikoi, in order that it may become acclimatised, but which has been suffering from cholera, consequent on exposure to great heat.

Although the Turks have withdrawn their main body from the vale of Baidar, that ground has not by any means been abandoned. There was too much valuable forage in the meadows there not to tempt us to re-remain. Accordingly, when Omer Pacha withdrew the greater part of his force, the French commissariat entered into a contract to supply the forage of the vale to the cavalry; and they obtained the assistance of three regiments of dragoons and hussars to protect them in getting in the harvest. As for the strategic value of the occupation of this portion of the Crimea, I suppose that it was soon discovered by the Allies to be of little account; and if any idea was entertained of moving in that direction for the purpose of turning the position of the Russians in the field, it has apparently been abandoned, either because a movement in that direction was impossible, or that it was fraught with dangers too great and risks too serious to be run at the present time. It is said, indeed—but I cannot vouch for the truth of the report—that Omer Pacha is about to return with his forces to Eupatoria, where he is to have the assistance of one of our Light Cavalry brigades.

The caution of the Russians, and especially that of their cavalry, when they meet the reconnaissances which are sent out daily by the French, is very great. They seek to manoeuvre, so as to bring the French parties that meet them into the vicinity of their batteries, but they find their match in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, who have had more than usual practice in the art of evading tricky movements made by an enemy to entrap them.

Within the last few days the Sardinian sentries at the aqueduct have forbidden the passage to amateurs desirous of visiting Tchorgoun and Karlooka. The officer of this post, however, was kind enough, a few days ago, to lead me and a few friends to the summit of a mound forming on the right side looking towards Sebastopol, the barrier through which the Tchernay river breaks its way out of the vale of Karlooka. The view thence extended over towards Inkerman on our side and Karlooka on the other, and in front of it was a mound higher still than that on which we stood, where the Sardinians were making an advanced field battery. The Russians had built a redoubt where we stood, from which the Bersaglieri were taking the materials for a field work, or parapet, for musketry. I was much interested by the officer's explanation of the arms used by these Bersaglieri. Their rifle takes a conical ball, but has no cartridge. The powder is first put in with a horn which gives the charge by the pressure of a spring, and the ball is dropped in without a wad. The piece when fired is taken in the left hand, close to the trigger, and, falling forward, is brought into a horizontal position, and maintained there by a spike fast to the bottom of the stock, which catches at the armpit. The right arm is not used to steady the piece, which, being supported as I have described, is not subject to waver. The aim is therefore truer than usual. This rifle is the invention of General della Marmora, brother of the Sardinian General-in-Chief, and the same who died the other day of cholera. The Sardinians are still suffering from the malady, which carried off two of their general officers; and they compute their loss from it and fever at from sixty to seventy men per diem. It is strange that, whilst these troops are suffering from sickness with more than usual severity, the cholera is also raging at Piedmont, where it finds many victims. Yet the army, after it embarked, suffered little little or no loss from cholera in its passage to the Crimea. The weather has been very trying, indeed, here, even to men accustomed to Italian heats. On the 11th the thermometer was at 105 in the sun, with light misty clouds scudding low, before a south west wind. Yesterday the heat was intense, marking 85 to 90 in the shadiest places.

We hear from Trebizond news which, if it be true, and I have no reason to doubt its authenticity, is of the utmost importance. Old Schamy, the prophet of the Circassians, is dead, and has been succeeded by his son, who has, it is said, signed a peace for eight years with the Russians. The force which opposed the Turks near Kars skillfully moved between that place and Erzeroum, and Kars has, it is now said, fallen, and, according to the latest accounts, the Pacha of Trebizond had marched out towards Erzeroum with 10,000 irregulars. If peace between the Russians and Circassians be realised, we have no reason to congratulate ourselves upon the abandonment of Anapa to the latter.

Amongst the losses which we have had since the affair of the 18th June is that of Captain Maunsell, of the 39th, killed on the 10th instant, whilst on duty in the Quarries.

I send you the illustrated bill of the Zouaves' last performance at the Inkerman Theatre, and I intend to visit that place of entertainment at its next opening.

Laconic as Lord Raglan's despatches commonly were, they are far outstripped in that particular by those of General Simpson. His latest, dated July 25, 5 p.m., merely says—"Cholera has not increased since my last report, and the army continues in satisfactory health." This is all we know regarding the state of affairs up to last Wednesday afternoon, and it amounts to nothing positive. The letters by the *Euphrate* steamer come down to the 13th instant, but they only repeat what former letters told us regarding the progress of the siege works. A fortnight ago a general impression prevailed that the monotony of the trenches would be exchanged for active operations. That, however, seems to have been postponed. The preparations are probably not yet complete. When the steamer sailed, the French were making visible progress in their sap towards the Malakoff. Half-way between that stronghold and the Mamelon, where our allies are firmly established, a long trench was visible, which showed how far they had advanced in the interval since the last attack. The Russians have made no serious attempt to retake this latter position, although they made a little sortie on the night of the 8th instant, in which some sharp fighting took place, the end of it being that the Russians retired after somewhat interrupting the French works. But the enemy is understood to be much more actively employed in strengthening the Malakoff itself, which he must feel to be the key of Sebastopol. Should this now celebrated hillock fall into the hands of the Allies, no ingenuity or obstinacy of defence can delay the capture of the southern side beyond a few weeks. The Russians are day and night at work deepening the ditch and constructing abatis. A very large body of troops is constantly under arms, and every means are used to avoid a surprise like that which gave the French such easy possession of the Mamelon. Nor is it merely the Malakoff and Redan which the enemy is strengthening. The Russian engineers are said to be constructing works on a very large scale behind the fortifications with which the Allies have been brought in contact. The whole harbour is alive with boats. Craft of all shapes and sizes are continually crossing and recrossing, carrying gabions, fascines, and trunks of trees for the construction of abatis, as well as provisions and ammunition. They discharge their cargoes and immediately return for fresh ones, each boat seeming to make some twelve or fourteen trips a day. The ships' boats seem all to be employed at this work, which is no doubt performed by the sailors. The large supply of wood yielded by the forests of the Crimea has been one of the chief aids to the defence of Sebastopol. Fuel for the steamers and for cookery has been obtained in abundance, and the want of coal has probably been little felt. Trees felled and brought a distance of ten or twelve miles form the strong abatis, six feet high, which is one of the chief defences of the Redan. Fascines for the works have been obtained from the same quarter, and are brought in vast quantities.

As for attacking the Russian position, that appears to be considered all but hopeless. Nature seems as if she had constructed the plateau they occupy as a vast defensible position, which 50,000 men may hold against four times their number. Of the reduction of Sebastopol proper before the winter few parties have any doubt. That the Russians will hold out with all the obstinacy of their character, even after the destruction of their ships and the capture of the Malakoff, may be expected; but the possession of a new position, commanding the harbour and the bridge of boats which crosses it, must eventually cause the enemy to retreat. The Russian generals, though brave and determined on an obstinate defence, may fairly receive credit for the possession of prudence and forethought. As long as a place can be held with the chance of success, or even of damaging the enemy, they will hold it; but all their proceedings give reason to believe that they will not allow their troops to be cut to pieces merely for the credit of having made a desperate resistance, and held, without advantage, for a short time longer an untenable position. When they see that their retreat is seriously endangered, it is not improbable that they will altogether abandon the south side, which they can hardly hope to hold should the Allies be able to command the harbour. They, no doubt, count on being able to prolong their resistance until the winter sets in; if that be impossible, they will most likely withdraw to the northern side, which it may be impracticable to lay siege to before the spring of 1856.

On the night of the 12th the battery which the French had constructed between the Mamelon and the Malakoff was knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort. A colonel and about thirty officers and men were put *hors de combat*, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact, as the Allies advance to the actual defence of the place, they must expect to meet more elaborate works, and obstacles heaped on one another with all the care which nine months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

On the 10th of July the fleet was ready to weigh anchor; whither it was to sail no one could say. The rumour in the Camp was that it was going to Odessa, and this version seems probable from what we hear from that place of the great anxiety of the Russians, who expect each moment to see the ships of the Allies in their waters. Since the bombardment of Taganrog measures of defence have been adopted. The arms of the Don have been closed up and rendered inaccessible. Batteries have been erected on the coast, and a flotilla of gun-boats have been established on the river. There is also a strong garrison of Cossacks, and troops under the orders of Lieutenant-General Bagovert are massed near Nicolaieff.

We should not be surprised to hear of an attack on the forts of Kimbourn and Oczokow, which guards the entrance to the Bay of Cherson, the estuary into which the Dnieper and the Bug discharge their waters. This spot is well known to be one of the principal depôts of the military and naval stores of the Russian empire, and of provisions for the army; and though we do not know how far it is possible to approach Cherson and Nicolaieff, we cannot but think that the seamen who found their way within gunshot of Taganrog would pilot a gun-boat near enough to those arsenals. The mouth of the Danube might also be attempted now that the Admirals have a flotilla of gun-boats capable of passing the bar.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SIEGE OF KARS.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war in Asia, if it may be relied on, goes far to confirm the statement of the Earl of Clarendon, on Monday evening, that there is little danger of Kars being taken by a *coup-de-main*, as the alarmist newspapers have been predicting. Letters received by the *Euphrate* steamer, which left Constantinople on the 16th instant, state that General Mouraviev had suddenly abandoned the siege of Kars, with the view, as was supposed, of surprising Erzeroum, which is weakly garrisoned by the Turks, or of drawing the Turkish army into the field. Should the Turkish general be so rash as to venture on a pitched battle, his troops would stand very little chance against the Russian cavalry and artillery. In defence of Kars we have no doubt the Turks would fight well. Lord Clarendon says that, in spite of their sufferings last winter, the Turkish army has manifested the greatest energy and courage. The inhabitants of Kars, he says, have displayed the best spirit; they have been supplied with arms, and are ready to use them whenever the enemy appeared. On the 23rd ult. there was a considerable Russian force between Kars and Erzeroum, which destroyed some stores of corn. After the failure of the attack on Kars, it appears that the Russians sent for some heavy guns; but, on account of the broken state of the roads, they were unable to bring them up.

The Governor of Trebizond reports that, on the news of the arrival of the Russians on the Turkish frontier, the inhabitants arose *en masse* to meet them, and there was great difficulty in restraining them from at once setting out. The Governor estimates the number of those who appeared under arms at 30,000.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The *Journal des Debats* of Sunday last contains an analysis of a note from M. de Nesselrode to M. de Buol, dated July 5, which goes farther than anything that has yet seen the light to prove the existence of that "secret understanding" between Austria and Russia to which circumstances have long pointed, but which the Western Governments were

lamentably slow to suspect. Immediately after the dissolution of the Conference M. de Buol addressed to Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, a series of despatches, informing him, down to the minutest particulars, of what passed at Vienna in the closing sitting of June 4, authorising him at the same time to furnish M. de Nesselrode with copies. These despatches, although of a confidential nature, were, it must in justice to the Austrian Government be said, communicated to the Cabinets of Paris and London. The note of M. de Nesselrode, above alluded to, was addressed to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, for the information of the Austrian Minister, and about the 12th of July the Prince and M. de Buol had a conference on the subject. The following is what the *Debats* has learnt of the contents of the note:—

M. de Nesselrode follows step by step, and in all their details, the despatches and notes of the Austrian Chancery, and approves of them all without reserve. M. de Buol having taken great credit for the course pursued by Austria from the beginning of the quarrel, M. de Nesselrode outdoes him in praise, and holds up the conduct of Austria as a model of wisdom and foresight. M. de Buol having confided to Count Esterhazy his regrets that the propositions which he had at one time hoped to induce the Western Powers to accept had been broken off, M. de Nesselrode expresses his sympathy with M. de Buol's regrets, and shares his hopes that negotiations may soon be resumed. M. de Buol cannot possibly desire peace more ardently than M. de Nesselrode does, and M. de Nesselrode deplores equally with M. de Buol the unfortunate differences which can only have occurred in consequence of an unaccountable misunderstanding. According to M. de Nesselrode, the last propositions of Austria offered a very acceptable solution, and Russia would scarcely have asked even for a trivial modification of them. The moment that Russia was to treat directly with Turkey her dignity was untouched, and she might, without any wound to her honour, have made almost all the concessions indicated by Austria. Austria desires to occupy the Principalities. So much the better for everybody. Russia is even more anxious than Austria can be for the independence of Turkey. If the Court of St. Petersburg has shown itself facile in regard to the two first points, if it has made no serious objection to the arrangements relative to the Principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, the Court of Vienna knows perfectly well that it was, above all things, out of consideration for Austria; and if the third point was not settled as easily as the two first, the Court of Vienna will admit that it was not the fault of the Court of St. Petersburg. M. de Nesselrode makes the following reflection, which he submits to the instinctive experience of M. de Buol. One day when the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Vienna, they found themselves obliged to suspend their deliberations on the Third Point, because some of them were waiting for further instructions; it was proposed by one of their number to pass on to the discussion of the Fourth. The majority opposed this. And why? The real motive was not then disclosed, but no one can now be ignorant of it. Every one was persuaded that it would be even more difficult to come to an understanding on the Fourth Point than on the Third. It was foreseen that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries would offer an inflexible resistance to whatever the European Powers might propose to assure to the different religious communions the enjoyment of their privileges; and that, unless violence were done to the Porte in the interest of civilisation, the negotiations must have been broken off upon that point. It was desired to avoid this, and therefore it was that the Plenipotentiaries separated upon a Russian question. In conclusion, M. de Nesselrode renews his protestations against the intentions imputed to Russia of making war upon Austria. Such a war, it is declared, is impossible. The Russian armies have been, and may be again, at the service of Austria. They will never fight against her. To assure M. de Buol of this, the Russian Chancellor employs the most solemn expressions—expressions such as bind in the strongest manner the honour and conscience of men.

THE HANGO AFFAIR.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains a very long reply to the letter addressed to the Russian Government by Admiral Dundas relative to the Hango affair. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, finding the sensation which that incident had produced, confided to General de Berg the mission of instituting a rigid examination into the circumstances of the case, and, in the report of the officer appointed to carry it on, he says:—

No flag of truce was seen flying on board the *Cossack*, nor in the boat which came towards the landing-place, nor in the hand of the officer who landed on the Russian territory. This declaration has been confirmed by every one who witnessed the occurrence. While the affair was going on on shore, the sailors who remained in the boat had time to throw overboard a small swivel-gun with which the boat was armed. Among the muskets seized during the action, three were found which had been recently discharged, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary made by Brown, the seaman. Three others were loaded with ball. The crew of the boat had on them 360 cartridges, 400 caps, and two incendiary tubes, with their matches attached. These arms, taken from the enemy, prove that the expedition of Lieutenant Geneste, even though he had ostensibly covered it by a flag of truce, could not have been simply to set at liberty some Finland seamen, and to procure fresh provisions, as stated by the Lieutenant.

The same journal publishes a reply of Prince Dolgorouki to Admiral Dundas, dated the 11th, announcing that, in consequence of the latter's observations, the Russian Government has resolved to allow communications under flags of truce to take place at Libau, Windau, Wasa, and Torneo, as well as at Cronstadt, Sveaborg, and Revel. But it states that some naval officers have destroyed boats belonging to private persons which were not engaged in traffic; and that, as such acts are contrary to the Admiral's own declarations, the Russian Government expects for the future that his orders against such acts will be strictly obeyed. "Any deviation from the rules laid down by the Admiral can only," says the Prince, "serve to keep alive between nations formerly friends an animosity which will survive the cessation of hostilities."

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, July 26.

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding her Majesty's Forces in the East:—

Before Sebastopol, July 14, 1855.

My Lord,—I announced to your Lordship by telegraph, on the 11th, the death of Lieut.-Colonel Vico, of the French army, which melancholy event took place on the afternoon of the 10th inst.

It is impossible for me to find words to express my regret at this sad visitation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vico joined the English Army as joint Commissioner the latter end of May, 1854, and had, up to the time of his death, never been absent from his duty for a single day. At Varna, where the cholera raged, and carried off hundreds—at the landing of the Allied armies at Old Fort—at the Bulganc, where his colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel de Lagondie, was taken prisoner, and from which time he had the sole charge of the communications between the French and English head-quarters—at the glorious battle of Alma—at that of Balaklava—at the stern and bloody fight of Inkerman—in fact, at every place, and on every occasion, where he thought his services could be of use—was Lieutenant-Colonel Vico to be found.

I know that the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan held him in the highest estimation, and placed the most implicit confidence in him; and although my acquaintance had, comparatively speaking, been but a short one, it had been long enough for me to appreciate the many excellent qualities with which he was endowed.

A pious Christian, a brave and gallant soldier, a single-hearted, upright man, a kind and generous one, who thought no personal sacrifice too great for the public good, he has gone from us, beloved and regretted by every Englishman who had the advantage of knowing him and enjoying his friendship.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c. &c. &c.

Before Sebastopol, July 14.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit the numerical and nominal returns of casualties in this army from the 9th to the 12th instant.

Captain Maunsell, of the 39th Regiment, who was killed in the trenches on the 10th instant, was a most gallant and meritorious officer, and his loss is much regretted.

I also enclose the return of casualties in the Naval Brigade, the day we opened fire on the Redan—considering which circumstance, your Lordship will rejoice to find that the list is not heavier. The two men who are returned as killed and wounded dangerously, respectively, received their injuries by the accidental bursting of the guns they were serving.

The weather, which had been oppressively hot since the date of my last despatch, has since changed to a far cooler and more agreeable temperature. The health of the army continues good, and their confidence and cheerfulness unabated.

There has been no change in the disposition of the Allied troops since my last despatch. I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.
The Lord Panmure, &c. &c. &c.

PASSAGES FROM THE JOURNAL OF TWO SOLDIERS IN THE CRIMEA.

[The friend to whom the survivor of the Two Soldiers sent this journal for editorial revision in England is authorised to detach any passage for publication in any form available. The life of turning out, of fighting, of returning to Camp, cooking, cleaning, laughing, talking, reading, grieving, hoping, working in the trenches mounting guards and pickets, going to Balaklava on "fatigue," and returning with the latest news from England, is described with more of the individuality of non-commissioned and rank-and-file society than the usual correspondents of the press are familiar with. But the military events which the Two Soldiers describe are already so well known as not to bear republication in a newspaper. For the present, a few passages are selected relating to the books sent from England last winter, to amuse the army.]

LONG JOHN GURNEY AND THE BOOKS.

"Ten men for fatigue immediately," cried our Orderly Corporal, with his copy of the alphabetical list of the company in hand; "the first ten men for duty. Where is Long John Gurney? Who is first for duty? Let me see (consulting his book). All from N to Y on picket; from A to the third F on guard; the other F's—two cooking and one standing orderly. Gavington, you are first—turn out, Gavington. Ah! I forgot; wounded in the trenches yesterday. Gadsby ('Gone to hospital!') So he has. Garrett; nothing the matter with him, surely. ('Dead—frozen to death last night!') That has not been reported. Is it fact?" "It's a fact as death," replied John Gurney. "Well, then, Gilpin, you are first for duty; turn out instantly for fatigue, side-arms and haversacks. Glass; Gorbem; Gurney—" "Stop a bit, Corporal; not so fast!" cried Gurney; "I am putting soles on the Captain's boots." The Corporal proceeded—"Hardy; Henderson; Hogan (cries of 'Hogan's dead!') "When did he die; he went to the trenches yesterday, did he not?" "Yes; and he is there now, dead and buried. A precious orderly, Corporal, you are, not to know your dead men from your living!" "I have only come off picket myself, and no one has corrected my list. Hogan; well, if he be dead he cannot go on fatigue, that's clear; we must pass him." "Put," called David Lloyd from the interior of a tent, "if so be you excuses so many you will pe town to my name, and it is not my turn for tuties this tay." The Corporal continued (while the voice of the Sergeant-Major was heard calling "Why is that fatigue party not paraded!") "Hughes, Inglis, Inman ('In hospital!') So he is. Jenkinson ('Doctor's orderly!'); Johnson—turn out, Johnson; you are well enough. All the other J's in hospital. The first two K's servants. Kingsley ('Sick!'), Knox ('Dead!'), Lambert ('Tailor at work!'), Laing—turn out, Laing—where is Laing?" ("Gone to Balaklava with the mules as acting pioneer—appointed last night.") "Lloyd—David Lloyd; turn out, David." "No, I am for no tuties before John Gurney." "True; John Gurney—where are you? Long John Gurney!" "I am mending the Captain's boots, and am excused." "It is only pretences," exclaimed Lloyd. The Corporal told Gurney it was a fatigue party to Balaklava. Upon which Long John, with a shout of delight, rolled from his seat (there was no room to rise in the tent) and accoutred himself on his knees, exclaiming, "The Captain don't want his boots till the day after to-morrow; besides, I want thread and bristles, and things I can only get at Balaklava." David Lloyd, hearing that the party was going on that the pleasantest duty which fell to our lot, said, "Long John Gurney, I will volunteer, and let you finish the Captain's boots." "Much obliged, Taffy; but it is my turn for duty now. You stay where you are, and be first in turn for outlying picket to-night; and first food for the Russians in the morning." "No," responded David, "I will pe no food for Russians till it pe the pleased will of Heaven; but Tavit Lloyd will always pe ready for the tuties in his turn" (Cries of "Bravo, Taffy!").

We had no two better soldiers than David Lloyd, the irascible yet gentle Welshman, and John Gurney, the long-legged, long-headed shoemaker from the borders. John was a man of reading and understanding. When the books came first out he was sent to choose some for our company. He was not allowed a choice, however; but was peremptorily told to take a lot laid out by an illiterate policeman who acted as storekeeper to the Chaplain at Balaklava. But they must be poor books indeed which John Gurney could not educe information from. When we saw him unfold an odd volume of the "Annals of Commerce," a packet of political pamphlets about Corn-laws, and Tithes, and an annual Report of a Mutual Life Insurance Association, with not one romance or readable story, the dismay in our tent equalled that in the good Vicar's family when Moses unfolded the green spectacles. But John found the Report on Life Assurance suggestive, and made curious calculations of the value of our lives as estimated by the rations we should live to eat, or the pay to draw at one hour of the day compared with another. On this day, going down to Balaklava, he entertained the party with information he had derived from that odd volume about commerce and the statistics of trade.

"They tell us," said he, "that the castle was built by the Genoese, in olden times; but I can tell you more than that. The Crim-Tartars, who then, in the fourteenth century, carried the spices, and silks, and precious stones of the East overland, to meet the merchants of the West, invited them to form their great Oriental emporium in Balaklava or Sebastopol. Richard the Second, King of England, was applied to, in the year 1379, to allow a commercial harbour of the same kind, with its protecting castle, to be formed at Southampton; and that was to become the great emporium of the West. The projectors were Genoese merchants. They had carried goods to Flanders, Normandy, and Bretagne, also to ports in the British islands. Now, comrades, those goods had been first shipped in this Balaklava harbour. Yonder is the castle which protected them as they sought to be protected at Southampton. It was a grand scheme of international trade. Walsingham, a very old historian, says that, had it been carried out, the price of pepper in England would have been only fourpence a pound. And who can tell but Sebastopol might have been an English city of commerce at this moment, instead of a stronghold of half-sud-half barbarians! And who can tell how much war and bloodshed might have been avoided had this grand plan for uniting the East and West been carried out? And why did it not succeed? I'll tell you. The merchants of London were jealous, not of the Genoese, for they traded with them, but of Southampton. They invited the principal Genoese propounder of the scheme to London to confer with him; and when he was in the streets a band of their hired assassins fell on him and took his life. Had that life not been taken in the streets of London, who knows but the English would have had no call to take Sebastopol at this day!

"And," continued John, "another thing that old and odd volume told me was this, that the English and French have been allied together in an expedition to open the seas for commerce before now, to put down the common enemy before now. In that same reign of Richard the Second of England, the Genoese and Venetians and other merchants, including our own, entreated the French and English Kings to send a joint army against the corsairs of Algiers and Tunis. It was commanded by the Earl of Derby, and was speedily successful."

The "fatigue" party had their burdens to bear and the heights to climb o return from Balaklava; they cared not, therefore, to listen to John's fragments of history, nor cared he to talk. The police storekeeper of a fortnight before, who issued only such books as he chose to select, was dead. On application this day John had been invited by a person of polite manners to select from the waste heaps of topsy-turvy volumes any twelve or twenty which he chose to carry away. Among others he chose a broad thin book, in a dull yellow cover—the colour of the Russian on our maps—which, published in 1836, justified all the then past and all future aggressions of Russia. It had been published in London, and reprinted in Edinburgh, from whence our copy came. By marginal notes written by some previous reader we learned that it had been frequently reprinted at the Imperial press of St. Petersburg, and circulated throughout Russia. John Gurney spread himself on the earth, before the camp-kettle fires, to read it. He rolled from side to side in indignation as he read, but would tell no one what excited him, further than "I declare to you, men, I am like one of those boiling kettles with madness!" He carried the book in his haversack to the trenches, and read it at relief hours there. He affirmed that, "As I am still a living man, by God's providence and not by Russian goodwill, this book has done more to provoke this war and cause this most terrible of collisions between the East and the West than any other single thing. It has justified what the despot has done, and palliated all his supposed desigus. A marginal note says, that when the author of this book had become the leader of the commercial classes of England, leader of some of the aristocracy and most of the working people, the Emperor Nicholas thought the time was come, and went to England, time 1844, to dispose of the 'sick man's' effects at Constantinople."

When John had thoroughly mastered the thin yellow book, so that he could explain as he read it, what a commotion it made in our part of the Camp to be sure! As this journal may be read at home, let us attempt a description of how its Russian, its un-English advocacy was listened to and commented on at our chief place of meeting, the Camp-kettles—arena of our cooks, and politicians, and newsmen. The title of the book was "Russia: A Cure for Russo-phobia." By Richard Cobden, Esq., author of "England, Ireland, and America."



THE DUNMOW PROCESSION, JUNE 20, 1751, FROM A PRINT OF THE TIME, BY DAVID OGBORNE.

REVIVAL OF THE CEREMONY OF THE FLITCH OF BACON AT DUNMOW.

THURSDAY of last week, July 19th, was fixed, it will be remembered, for the revival of this curious and interesting old custom. The publication of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's romance, "The Flitch of Bacon; or, the Custom of Dunmow," last year, produced quite a new excitement on the subject in the neighbourhood, and some of the inhabitants of Great Dunmow, a small market-town about two miles from the site of the Priory of Little Dunmow, where the flitch was originally given, formed themselves into a committee, and placed themselves in communication with Mr. Ainsworth, for the purpose of reviving the custom. Mr. Ainsworth entered warmly into the plan, and not only subscribed handsomely towards the

expenses, but offered to give the flitch. When this was made public, the applications were more numerous than could have been expected; and, eventually, Mr. Ainsworth offered a second flitch. The couple first selected were Mr. Blackwell, a surgeon of Cranbrook, in Kent, and his wife; but, unfortunately, Mrs. Blackwell died last February, and it became necessary to choose another couple in their place. The honour fell next upon Mr. James Barlow, a builder, of Chipping Ongar, in Essex; and the second flitch was adjudged to a couple from London, the Chevalier de Chatelain and his lady. The chevalier is a French gentleman, and the lady an Englishwoman, and both of them are favourably known by their literary labours. As the Lord of the Manor of Little Dunmow refused to allow the revival of the custom there, the next best thing was to hold the ceremony in the town of Great Dunmow, which, at the present day, is by much the more appropriate place of the

two; and, there, accordingly, it was announced that the adjudication of the flitches would take place. But it met with opposition even there; and the greater part of the clergy of the neighbourhood, rather injudiciously we think, set their faces against it; and this feeling was carried to such an extent that hostile papers were distributed about in some of the neighbouring towns and villages. It was evidently, however, very popular among the people of Dunmow generally.

The disappointment of the latter may be easily imagined when the morning of Thursday, the 19th of July, was ushered in by a pelting storm of rain, and everything announced its continuance during the whole of the day. This mischance kept away many of the visitors who had to come from a distance; and the special trains from the metropolis brought probably not more than one half of the number who would have been collected in them had the day been fine. In spite,

however, of the inclemency of the weather, people poured in from the country around in great numbers, some of them in waggons and carts decorated with flowers and green branches; and by mid-day the streets and open places in the town were everywhere crowded. Fortunately, the earlier and longer part of the proceedings were to be performed under cover. A chair of state, jury-boxes, seats for the claimants, witnesses, and counsel, had been prepared in the handsome little Town-hall, and profusely decorated with garlands of roses and other appropriate ornaments. Although the company here was select, as they were admitted only by five-shilling tickets, the hall was well filled with spectators of both sexes, out of whom six maidens and six bachelors volunteered to act as the jurors. At two o'clock Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, as the giver of the flitches, took the chair to preside over the court; the two sets of claimants, with their



THE DUNMOW FLITCH OF BACON CUSTOM.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES IN THE TOWN-HALL, AT GREAT DUNMOW.

two witnesses each, were ushered into the places appropriated; and the counsel (consisting of Mr. Robert Bell, for the claimants, and Mr. Dudley Costello, opposed to them) took their seats. The *prætor*, or crier, with mock ceremony, opened the court, and Mr. Almsworth from the chair delivered an appropriate address, in which he traced very lucidly all that is known of the history of this custom; dwelt on the advantage of keeping up old customs like this, which furnished innocent and exhilarating amusement to the people, and tended to protect rather than endanger morality, and upon the injudicious but fruitless opposition which a party had made to it in the present instance. The jury was then called over and received its charge; after which Mr. Bell addressed the company on the history of such courts, instancing others of the same character which had formerly existed in various countries, and comparing them with the Courts of Love in the middle ages, of which he gave a rather learned but very amusing account. He concluded by confuting two objections which had been made to the court; first, that it was illegal because held in Great Dunmow instead of Little Dunmow; and, secondly, that the claim was in neither case admissible because not put in at the exact period of a year and a day after marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, as the first claimants, were first brought forward. They were a good-humoured and intelligent-looking couple, excellent examples of good old English humanity, and they evidently carried with them the sympathies of the audience, among whom were many of their friends and acquaintance. Mr. Barlow, it appears, is a man who has raised

himself to a respectable and comfortable position in life by his own industry and good conduct, having been originally a mere ploughboy; but, having entered into service as a man of all work, he saved sufficient money to put himself apprentice to the business of a carpenter, in which he worked for some years as a journeyman, and subsequently set up in business for himself; and it was stated as a proof of the respect in which he is held by his townpeople, that they had shut up all their shops during the day in order to come to be witnesses of his triumph. The chief examination by Mr. Bell, and the cross-examination by Mr. Costello, of these claimants and their two witnesses, were carried on with admirable gravity, but they produced a very contrary effect upon the audience, who were kept in a continual roar of laughter for considerably more than an hour. The position in society of the second claimants, the Chevalier de Chatelet and his lady, made their case far less calculated to afford amusement, and it was passed through more rapidly. At about half-past four this part of the proceedings was concluded, and both sets of claimants were declared worthy of the prize.

During this time the weather outside had undergone a propitious change, and the rain of the morning had given place to bright sunshine, leaving, however, behind it an abundance of mud. The procession set off from the Town-hall, immediately after the conclusion of the court, to the great satisfaction of the crowd in the streets, who cheered it loudly as it went along. At the head rode a "marshal" or herald, in dress of the olden time; then followed a party of the riders of the circus on their horses; next came a car decorated with garlands, in which rode the "ladies and gentlemen" of the jury. These were followed immediately by four yeomen, also in antiquated costume, carrying a frame, in which was suspended the first flitch of bacon, banded with wreaths of roses. This was followed immediately by the first successful couple, carried on men's shoulders, in a chair which appeared as though it were made of flowers. These were followed by another party of the equestrians of the circus, and by the second flitch, carried in the same manner, and by a similar chair, in which were the Chevalier and Madame de Chatelet; and the rear of the procession was brought up by Mr. Ainsworth in a carriage and a party of gentlemen on horseback. The procession proceeded through the town to a place outside called Windmill Field, where there was a large enclosure, in which stood the temporary building of Smith's circus, and a large booth for refreshments. From a rough calculation we should judge that hardly less than 7000 persons were assembled on this occasion; and there was a great struggle to get into the enclosure by those who were unwilling to pay the shilling demanded for admission. It was here that the concluding part of the ceremony took place. This consisted in taking with due solemnity the ancient oath of the flitch, thus expressed in rhyme:—

We do swear by custom of confession
That we never made nuptial transgression;
Nor since we were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or on board,
Offended each other in deed or word;
Or since the parish clerk said amen,
Wished ourselves unmarried again;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented in thought in any way,
But continued true and in desire
As when we joined in holy quire.

When this oath was taken by each couple, it was the duty of the officer who administered it to reply:—

Since to these conditions, without any fear,
Of your own accord you do freely swear,
A whole flitch of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known.
Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

After this ceremony, the two couples were carried in their chairs to another part of the field, where the flitches were delivered to them, and acknowledged by the Chevalier in a rather short address, but by Mr. Barlow in a long one, in which he endeavoured to demonstrate to all married pairs how low easy it was to live without quarrelling.

The remainder of the day, until a late hour, was passed in various sports and amusements, for which ample provision had been made. A party of nearly thirty gentlemen dined at the Saracen's Head with Mr. Ainsworth, who was supported by several of his literary friends, including Messrs. Herbert Bell, W. F. Ainsworth, T. Wright, Dudley Costello, J. W. Kaye, Wixsell, &c., and passed a very pleasant social evening. An excellent laugh of wits had been presented by the Viscountess Maynard. Generally speaking, the proceedings of the day seem to have produced a favourable impression, for they presented none of the objectionable characteristics which some people seem to have expected, while the "performance" itself was carried on in a much more refined style of burlesque than any one looked for. No one could deny that there were here as honest couples as in days of yore, as immaculate a jury, as good counsel, and as honest a judge, and many a good honest English yeoman, with plenty of sturdy lads and buxom lasses. A universal wish was expressed that it might be repeated another year.

HISTORY OF THE CUSTOM.

The "flitch of bacon at Dunmow" is one of those numerous old local customs of which the origin seems to be entirely forgotten. All we really know is, that at an early period the custom existed in the priory of Little Dunmow of delivering a flitch or a gammon of bacon to any couple who claimed it, and could swear a year and a day after their marriage that during that time they had never once offended each other in deed or word, or ever wished themselves unmarried again. It was probably a custom attached to the tenure of the manor, as it was continued after the priory was dissolved, and the land had passed into secular hands. Three cases of the gift of the flitch are recorded as having occurred before the dissolution of the priory; but we probably owe the knowledge of these to mere accident or caprice, and they do not prove, as some seem to think, that it was not given much more frequently. On the contrary, we can only account for the great celebrity which the custom at this place enjoyed throughout England at a very early period by assuming that the prize was frequently claimed and adjudicated. So early, indeed, as the middle of the fourteenth century, the author of the celebrated satirical poem of "Piers Ploughman," who lived on the borders of Wales, mentions the custom in a manner that implies a general knowledge of it among his readers; and most readers of the present time will remember how, somewhat less than half a century later, Chaucer puts an allusion to it in the mouth of his "Wife of Bath," implying that it was then a matter of common notoriety at the west of England. About the middle of the fifteenth century, that is, in the reign of Henry VI., we have another curious allusion to this custom, in an English theological poem. The writer, speaking of the general corruptions of the times which affected even domestic life, says quaintly:—

I can fynd no man now that wille enquire
The parlyte wais unto Dunmow;
For they repent hem within a yere,
And many within a weke, and sooner, men trow;
That caweth the wais to be rough and over-grow,
That no man may fynd either path or gap;
The world is turnyd to another shape.

Beef and mutton wille serve welle enow;
And for to fetch so ferre a lytel bacon thyk,
Which hath long hanggid, rusty and tow;
And the way, I telle you, is combersome and thyk,
And thou might stamble, and take the cryk (i.e., break thy neck);
Therefore bide at home, whatsoever hap,
Tylle the world be turnyd into another shape.

It is about the date of this poem, in the 23rd Henry VI. (1445), that the first recorded delivery of the flitch of bacon took place; it was then delivered to Richard Wright, yeoman, of Bradburgh, in Norfolk. In the 7th Edward IV. (1467) Stephen Samuel, a husbandman, of Little Easton, in Essex, received a gammon of bacon; and a gammon was similarly given, in 1510, to Thomas Fuller, of Coggeshall. According to the old ceremonial at Dunmow, the party claiming the bacon—who was styled the pilgrim—was to take the oath in rhyme, given above, kneeling on two sharp stones in the churchyard, the convent attending and using a variety of ceremonies. Then the pilgrim was taken on men's shoulders, and carried, first about the priory church and yard, and afterwards through the village, attended by the monks of the convent, the bacon being borne in triumph before them. This ceremonial was continued with little alteration after the dissolution of the monastery, but the adjudication then took place in the court baron of the lord of the manor. A case occurred in 1701, when two couples obtained each a gammon of bacon. The first claimants on this occasion were William Parsley, butcher, of Much Easton, in Essex, and his wife; and the second, John Reynolds, steward to Sir Charles Harrington, of Hatfield Broad Oaks, and his wife. They took the usual oath, kneeling on two stones in the churchyard; but the jury consisted only of five maidens, without any of the other sex, and four of the maidens appear by their names to have been sisters.

In 1751 the bacon was claimed by Thomas Shakeshaft, weaver, of Weathersfield, in Essex, and his wife. A special court baron was held for the investigation of the case, a widow being then lady of the manor; and six maidens and six bachelors were duly enrolled as the jury. The claimants had been married seven years, and no objection having been found to their claim, they went through the usual ceremonies and received a gammon of bacon. This case appears to have made great noise in the country, and no less than five thousand persons are said to have been present—the road being literally blocked up by the various vehicles from the town of Great Dunmow to the Priory. It is said that on this occasion the successful candidates realised a large sum of money by selling slices of the bacon to those who had come to witness the ceremony. This procession was represented in a large print, engraved by G. Mosley, after a painting "taken on the spot" by David Ogborne, which is now scarce, and fetches a rather high price. We have engraved this Hogarthian scene from a copy of the print obligingly lent for the purpose by Mr. Joseph Clarke, of the Hoos, Saffron Walden.

From this time the custom appears to have become obsolete; even the stones on which the claimants knelt in taking the oath were carried away; and the old chair of carved oak in which the successful couple were borne alone remains, preserved in the priory church. It is reported in the neighbourhood that, when our present Queen had been married a year and a day, the then lord of the manor privately offered the flitch of bacon to her Majesty, who declined the compliment; but, be this true or not, the same generosity was not extended to less elevated claimants. In 1851, just a century after the last gift of the bacon at the Manorial Court, a claim was made by a Mr. and Mrs. Hurrell, owners and occupiers of a farm at Felsted, adjoining Little Dunmow, but the lord of the manor refused to revive the custom. This refusal caused a good deal of discontent among the inhabitants of the parish, which was only appeased by an intimation that if the claimants would drive over to Easton-park, on the 16th of July, when a rural fête was to take place there, they would receive a gammon of bacon on going through the old ceremonial. On the day appointed a multitude of people assembled before the Town-hall in Great Dunmow, with a brass band, and when the two claimants appeared they were escorted in great triumph to the park, with banners and flags, and the gammon of bacon was carried in triumph before them. About three thousand persons are said to have been collected in the park to witness the ceremony, which appears to have consisted only in taking the old oath and receiving the bacon without any presiding jury or trial. The opposition of the lord of the manor to any revival of the old custom in Little Dunmow has continued to the present time, although there has been a strong popular feeling all along of a contrary kind; and it is really this popular feeling, suddenly excited by Mr. Ainsworth's romance, which gave rise to the proceedings on Thursday, the 19th of July.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THIS theatre was on Monday the scene of unusual interest; a new five-act play, by Mr. Heraud, was produced, and the heroine was impersonated by his daughter.

The author (who in "Videna" had shown a rare power to deal with the pure tragic element) proved on this occasion the versatility of his genius by a domestic play, which, to a large extent, fulfilled the most rigorous demands of a stage drama. The action was simple, clear, and, on the whole, rapid. The situations were natural, frequent, and effective; and the more serious scenes were adroitly relieved by a vein of humour at once forcible and refined. The dialogue abounded in passion and fancy—the latter quality, indeed, was displayed to excess, and at times encumbered what it was meant to adorn.

The story is laid in the reign of Queen Anne, and its interest arises from the loss of her marriage certificate by a lady who has secretly married a nobleman whose position ranks much higher than her own. The bridegroom's father, however, entertains far more ambitious views in seeking for an alliance with his son, who, to preserve his secret, is compelled abruptly to quit his wife for the abode of her rival. An unprincipled Lotario, in her husband's absence, insinuates to the unhappy lady that her supposed marriage certificate, previously stolen by himself, is a fraud, and that her lord is then on the point of marriage with a noble heiress. This lie the villain relates for ends of his own, and in the very crisis of the lonely wife's affliction insults her by dishonourable advances. On the other hand, by stratagems which we need not detail, he aims to possess the husband with doubts of his wife's fidelity. The very reason of the former is shaken by the artifices which impeach his wife's truth. She obtains, however, access to him in his diseased state, and, by the endearments of affection and the soothing influence of music, wins him from his fantasy to the healthy sense of life, and of its recovered blessings in herself. Such, with the addition of an episode, in which the wife's fair rival is matched with an appropriate lover, is the substance of the plot.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, as the hero, was zealous and painstaking; though in the last scene, which requires indeed some central incident to collect all its meaning into a focus, he was not so effective as we could have desired. A conception which, though highly poetical, had been touched with even too much subtlety by the dramatist, required from the actor a decisive handling and marked gradation which, we trust, use will confer. That excellent actor Mr. Howe raised an ungrateful though an important part into prominence; Mr. W. Farren, Miss Swanborough, and Miss Ellen Chaplin, provoked genuine mirth in the humorous scenes; but the feature of the night, as regards the stage, was Miss Edith Heraud. We never witnessed a more striking, or a more deserved, success than that achieved by this young performer. Grace, womanly feeling, a keen sense of poetic beauty and of the subtle phases of emotion, were combined with a power which in the more stirring scenes roused the house to an enthusiasm seldom accorded, and which, when the curtain fell on the third act, and again at the close, compelled the reappearance of the *débütante* by universal acclamation. The scene in which she pierces the base motives of the traducer, and that in which, disbelieved and spurned, she totters from the presence of her husband's father, showed a facility to interpret character and passion which, if dramatic art have yet its votaries, should augur a triumphant career.

The result of the night, in a word, was to confirm the claims of the dramatist, and to prove those of the actress. We rejoice in this double result. Apart from the theatrical merits of his play, Mr. Heraud deserves great praise for the *kind* of play he has produced. It is something in these days to achieve a work pure in sentiment and taste, calling on the best qualities of the performers, and relying for the issue on intrinsic qualities alone;—a class of drama, indeed, in which it were honourable even to fail, and well distinguished from that compound of superficial excitement and show in which it is ignominious to succeed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE past week, like its predecessors, has been supremely dull in all matters regarding the turf. Goodwood is, however, at hand at last, with a very fairly-filled broadsheet, though far below what it was in the days when Lord George Bentinck had thirty-eight horses in training at Kent's, and ceaselessly carried round his "red-book" for nominations in the enclosure. Great Grimsby has a little meeting on Monday; and on Tuesday Goodwood commences. The two-year-old stakes for that day are the Lavant and the Ham. The former of these includes amongst its entries Spindle (5 lb. ex.), Bird-in-Hand, Imposture, Furioso, and the 1020 guinea yearling Voivode, who has never appeared in public as yet. It has been whispered that he is a roarer, and, high-priced as he was, rumour has it that Sir Robert Peel lately gave much more for Andover's yearling brother, Anton, who, though rather small, is quite perfection in his make. The Ham seems destined for Fly-by-Night, who has been specially saved for it since Ascot, and has a 6 lb. allowance to boot; Alastor, Oltenitza, Bucolic, and some dark animals most probably disputing the 200 guineas which is awarded to the second. Honeyuckle has also been reserved for the 300 sovs. Four-year-Old Stakes, for which Baalbe and Prince Arthur may probably run. Chance seems most likely to win the Gratwicke, as Dirk Hatteraick, Paletôt, and Cavalier, now that Lyrich is dead, are the most formidable amongst her very weak lot of rivals. The Stewards' Cup, with a large entry, is also on the list for this day, while the Goodwood Stakes, which Tom Parr may not improbably carry off for the second time, is the great feature of Wednesday. The Drawing-room Stakes, owing to so many breakings down, has a very poor entry; and Lord Exeter's chance for a 300 sovs. Stakes with Beika is exceedingly rosy, and there will not improbably be a large field for the Two-year-Old Biennial, in which Eglantine, Polmoodie, Mario, The Result, &c., are engaged. The Cup day has three Bentinck Memorial Stakes, for which Scythian, Corabus, and Fly-by-Night look most promising on paper at present; and Queen's Head, Astrologus, Bird-in-Hand, and Spindle—all of them with 5 lb. penalties—figure with Voivode, Stanhope, Secretary, &c., in the Molecomb Stakes. The Cup will be a race of considerable interest, as Muscorite, Neville, Baroncino, and Oulston, have all a strong clique of admirers. For our own parts we have always been faithful to Kattle (8 st. 5 lb.), who is one of the most racing-like animals of the day, and nearly as distinguished as Hyllus. Royal Quand-Même has been scratched, and Wild Dayrell is pretty certain not to run; although his owner con-

templates sending him, if possible, for the Doncaster Cup, for which Mr. Richard Johnson has just drawn up an entirely new set of conditions which, among other changes, reduce the distance to two miles. This gentleman is, we believe, to handicap the animals for the 300 Sov. Derby Plate, at York. The Friday at Goodwood has the Nursery Stakes—for which Wandering Willie carries the top weight, and the Chesterfield Cup; and Habena (6 lb. extra), Almond, and Hesika will most probably contest the Nassau Stakes, which is not the race it was of yore. Of general sporting news there is next to nothing. It is, however, whispered that the abolition of p.p. betting will encounter a very strong opposition.

The grouse reports from the Scottish moors are, we regret to state, far from encouraging.

The yachting appointments for the ensuing week will leave nothing to complain of, either in quality or quantity. On Monday there is a third-class match of the London Model Yacht club; while the Humber and the Royal Yorkshire Clubs hold their anniversaries on Wednesday. Wednesday and Thursday will also be kept with due yachting honours at the Cove of Cork; and the Royal Welsh Regatta stands for Friday. The rowing festivals of the week come *en masse* on Monday; and include Blackwall, Bankside, West Hartlepool, and Topsham.

It will also be rather an exciting week among cricketers. On Monday "All England" play at Stamford, and on Thursday against twenty-two at Spalding; while the "United All England" will be occupied on the same days, respectively, against Earl Stamford's twenty-two at Haville-park, and against twenty-two picked men from Malton and the neighbourhood of Langton Woods, which is within hail of John Scott's racing stables. On Monday the gentlemen of Kent and Surrey meet at the Oval, which will also be the scene of a match between Surrey and Nottinghamshire on Thursday. On Tuesday and Wednesday Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire play a return match; and on Friday and Saturday the Etonians and Harrovians play at Lord's. Thanks to the instructions of John Lillywhite, Rugby holds quite the first place among cricket-loving schools; and hence Eton, Harrow, and Winchester wisely decline playing them, on the strange pretext that their founder, Lawrence Sheride, was not of royal blood.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

County Members' Handicap Plate.—New Brighton, 1. Comfort, 2. Chelmsford Handicap.—Epaminondas, 1. Rodomeli, 2. Brentwood Stakes.—Tilly, 1. Tug of War, 2. Galleywood Stakes.—Medal, 1. Gossip, 2. Welter Cup.—Caliph, 1. Master Horton, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Cato, 1. Strutaway, 2. Maldon Stakes.—Miss Morgan, 1. Woodcock, 2. Cup Stakes.—Jenny Wren, 1. Tom Burke, 2. Queen's Plate.—Kataplan, 1. Newbold, 2. Marks'-hall Stakes.—Master Horton, 1. Minos, 2. Stand Handicap.—Little Bird, 1. Maid of the Morn, 2. Town Plate (Handicap).—New Brighton, 1. Caliph, 2.

THE RIVER THAMES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Returning to London a month ago, after an absence of a quarter of a century, I was led to contrast the monstrously disgusting state of the Thames as I found it *now* with its comparatively pure state in 1829; and, being unexpectedly detained here, I commenced a series of observations, resulting in a project to meet the great requirements of additional ways or thoroughfares, and the purification of the river water; which I believe to be not only practicable, but efficient and economical.

My apology, if any be needed in so vital a case, for intruding on your columns, after the letter of Professor Faraday, is, that I am led to believe such a project is still an open question, by the various propositions that from time to time come before the public to facilitate even the means of intercourse.

Thus, Sir Joseph Paxton has put forth the grand idea of an aerial railway encircling the great centre of London, some couple of miles from it, glass-roofed over, and bazaars at the sides, at a cost, I believe, of about thirty millions. Mr. Lionel Gisborne has, I understand, proposed also a species of aerial railway, running on pillars, high over, but generally parallel to, the line of the river banks. Neither of those plans would do anything for the sewage, or for the purification of the Thames, and but little for the ordinary intercourse. I fear those aerial passengers would be "mere observers upon life." The boats and the "buses, the carts and the cabs, with their various freights, should still move upon Thames or on *terra firma*."

Taking this view of the question, and that the sewage confined for years in cesspools is now by compulsion forced into the river, my proposition is—To form an intercepting sewer, of ample dimensions, the entire length of the city at both sides of the river, always at the land side of the docks or basins, to be hereafter mentioned. This intercepting sewer to discharge where its contents can be deodorised and consolidated, so as to produce, on sale, a considerable portion of the interest of the money necessary for its collection.

Glasgow, at one time, cost for cleansing about £2000 per annum, besides the value of the manure; but by strictly enforcing the collection, as well as the removal of all nuisance, instead of an outlay being required, a revenue was produced something like £11,000 per annum, or interest for nearly £360,000.

Outside, next the river, but, in some few instances, on this sewer, I would form a grand macadamised road or boulevard, at least from Vauxhall to London-bridge, Surrey side, and from Pimlico-pier to St. Paul's Cathedral, on this side, obtaining a superb view at Blackfriars-bridge of that buried masterpiece of architecture, by widening and improving throughsome propped-up lanes, St. Andrew's-hill, and Doctors' Commons in front of the venerable deanery.

The quay could be well continued to below Southwark-bridge, whence a wide street could be opened, and would be much required, by the Mansion-house, up to the Exchange and Cornhill.

I hear already the cry of the cost, and the composition for vested rights. I have studiously avoided the general question of sewage, through the metropolis—provided for by a commission; and the intercepting sewer, which would be required in any plan, might be paid for by its produce; and the cost of the quays or drives would be little, if anything, over the sum to be represented by the rents or sale of the surplus grounds, which would be made available after giving the most ample dock accommodation (inside the road line or quays) in lieu of the present often inconvenient wharfage. Thus, probably not more than one-third of the cost of the whole work—that of walling off Old Father Thames—would have to be paid for by a graduated tax on the two millions of inhabitants of London, who are more or less personally suffering. The poor Irish metropolis, with its tenth of the population of London, long since completed six miles of quay walls, and paid for them by the moderate levy of the Anna Liffey Cess—now no longer required.

Although it would be impossible to go into all the details of such a subject in a preliminary paper like this, it may be well to mention a few particulars which may meet other very natural objections. One, that there may not be space available, is answered by the simple fact that there is more than enough, the river being nearly twice as wide all through where the quays are wanted, as it is about Wapping, so much lower down.

The docks I would form just where required to meet present wharfage rights, or as near as circumstances would admit, providing good commercial roads from them into the streets, and the best communication from the streets down to the quays.

As the line of road on these quays should have such (easy) inclinations, longitudinally, as would secure perfect drainage of the road-surface—advantage could be taken of this circumstance (as I have done with much success in other places) to obtain arched passages for the lighters into the docks, under the highest or maximum parts of the road, while the minimum or lowest parts might be paved, and connected with the various steam-packet wharfs or boat stairs outside the quay walls.

On the wharf proprietary coming forward to meet the difference, they could be accommodated with a double gate or chamber, a single gate, or they could be left with a mere tide-dock, dry at low water, like their present premises; but the inconvenience, and the abuse of teams dragging up from the very strand, is so great, few would be inclined to continue it; and it might become advisable to keep the docks generally full, by one gate at least.

The excavation for the different walls for the main sewers, from the docks and from the river, would leave little to be sought for in the way of filling.

Lastly, I would propose to have the drive or line of quays sixty feet wide, which would allow ample road and footways; and on the inner side, next the docks and spare ground, throughout, I would have single trees planted, as at the Tower, parks, &c.

Outside Whitehall-gardens, the Temple, and some other places, good taste would suggest the planting or dressing of all the space between the sixty-foot road and those ornamental grounds; and, to economise filling, docks—not for commercial purposes, but ornamental and for boating—might be left occasionally.

Thus, with a clear river, covered with craft, and clear drives and walks on its banks, a reasonable means would be provided (and in the end at a reasonable cost) for a vastly better and healthier communication east and west; while the miles of promenade thus added to the city and the pleasurable feeling of being conveyed swiftly over the then pure waters would much more than compensate for any inconvenience that might be incurred, and the comparatively trivial taxation necessary to effect it—at least, such is the opinion of

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WALKER, C.E.

13, Arundel-street, Strand,
23rd July, 1855. Twenty years County Surveyor in Ireland.

with book of rules, on receipt of twelve postage-stamps.
FREDERICK H. GILBERT, Manager.

THE LATE COLONEL YEA.

Among all the officers who fell in the unfortunate attack on the Redan, on the 18th of June, there was no one more deeply lamented by the men under his command than Colonel Yea. The late Lord Raglan, in one of his last despatches, says he "was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affections of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which his personal exertions could procure for them." No one can wonder at the devoted attachment which was manifested towards him.

The correspondent of the *Times*, in his account of the burying of the dead in front of the Redan, gives similar testimony to the virtues of the lamented officer:—"I saw in one place two of our men, apart from the rest, with melancholy faces. 'What are you waiting here for?' said I. 'To go out for the Colonel, Sir,' was the reply. 'What Colonel?' 'Why, Colonel Yea, to be sure, Sir,' said the good fellow, who was evidently surprised at my thinking there could be any other colonel in the world. And, indeed, the Light Division will feel his loss. Under occasional brusqueness of manner he concealed a most kind heart; and a more thorough soldier, one more devoted to his men, to the service, and to his country, never fell in battle than Lacy Yea. I have reason to know that he felt his great services and his arduous exertions had not been rewarded as he had a right to expect. At the Alma he never went back a step; and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon as he exclaimed to me, when the men had formed on the slope of the hill after the retreat of the enemy, 'There! look there! that's all that remains of my poor Fusiliers! A colour's missing, but, thank God, no Russians have it!' Throughout the winter his attention to his regiment was exemplary. They were the first who had hospital huts. When other regiments were in need of every comfort, and almost of every necessary, the Fusiliers, by the care of their Colonel, had everything that could be procured by exertion and foresight. He never missed a turn of duty in the trenches, except for a short time, when his medical attendant had to use every effort to induce him to go on board ship to save his life."

Colonel Yea, who was born on the 20th of May, 1808, was the eldest son of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart., of Pyrland Hall, Somersetshire. He entered the Army in 1825, when only seventeen years old, and commanded the Royal Fusiliers, as Lieutenant-Colonel, throughout the Crimean campaign. It will not be forgotten how terribly his corps suffered at the battle of the Alma. He was made Colonel in December last, and had lately been commanding the First Brigade of the Light Division.

THE NEW CASTLE HOSPITAL.

Whether the Allies intend to winter in the Crimea or not, they are evidently making themselves very much at home in that part of it where

they have pitched their tents. While the Russians, on what they choose to call their own soil, are decimated by disease, and unable to find hospital accommodation for the thousands of wretched invalids with whom Sebastopol, Simpheropol, and Bagtcheserai are crowded, the English invaders, although 3000 miles from their native land, are building excellent hospitals, where, if we can only obtain a sufficient number of medical officers, the sick and wounded will receive all due attention. The site chosen for the New Castle Hospital is in the immediate vicinity of the old Genoese castle overlooking the harbour of Balacava, where it will form a very prominent landmark.

As regards the health of the troops, the official despatches speak favourably, but a good deal of sickness still prevails. Medical men are said to be greatly overworked; so much so, indeed, that many of them have been

attended to them. The unfortunates are thus bandied from one place to another, and are sometimes days without shelter. Councillor of State Mansuroff had been dispatched to Simpheropol to establish a hospital for sailors. The statements in the *Naval Journal* are harrowing. On the 12th of June a convoy of 307 wounded arrived at Simpheropol, but they were obliged to be moved on somewhere else for want of room. Three convoys of sick and wounded arrived at Nicolaïeff in a single week, making the seventh, eighth, and ninth convoys of the kind. The first convoy, which left Sebastopol on the 21st of May, consisted of 339 men; the next, leaving on the 22nd, consisted of 126 men, of whom 111 reached Nicolaïeff; the third, which left Sebastopol on the 27th May, with 218 men, reached Nicolaïeff with 193. On the 11th June 266 sick and wounded left Sebastopol, as well as a number of women and children.

rendered unfit for duty. At one period there was but one medical officer capable of doing duty at the General Hospital at that place, and during that time he was compelled to attend to twenty-one wards. That those in attendance at that hospital should have been subject to sickness is not much to be astonished at. The situation of the General Hospital, overlooking, as it does, the Turkish burial-ground, and that formerly used as the burial-ground of the English, is avowedly admitted on all hands to be one of the most unhealthy spots in Balacava.

The malaria arising from the place, and which, of course, is infused all over the building, is so great at times as to create nausea. A few weeks ago every dispenser in the place was laid up; and, with that obstinate pertinacity for fixed rules which seems to pervade all branches of the service, no remedy was adopted to ameliorate the condition of the place. If men in health, after being in a close confined building of this description, are infected by the influence of the air they breathe, what must be the effect upon the unfortunate patients? The Turkish burial-ground is described as a perfect nuisance; it would be well if some of the sanitary officials turned their attention to the spot. It is said the Turks have a prejudice against throwing lime into the graves, and that for this reason they have been left to their own course in regard to their peculiarities in the disposition of their dead. It may be all right enough to respect customs, and not willingly to infringe upon the prejudices of a people whom it may be policy to keep in with; but no custom on earth justifies the sacrifice of dozens of lives for the sake of respecting an idle and absurd prejudice. It is to be hoped that some measure may be adopted to remedy this evil ere long, and that a few loads of lime or charcoal, or some other disinfecting agent, may be liberally distributed over a spot so much in need of purification; otherwise the consequences may be much more serious than hitherto.

The New Castle Hospital has been erected on a beautiful spot, but no place will continue healthy where large numbers of human beings reside, unless the conditions of health are strictly observed.

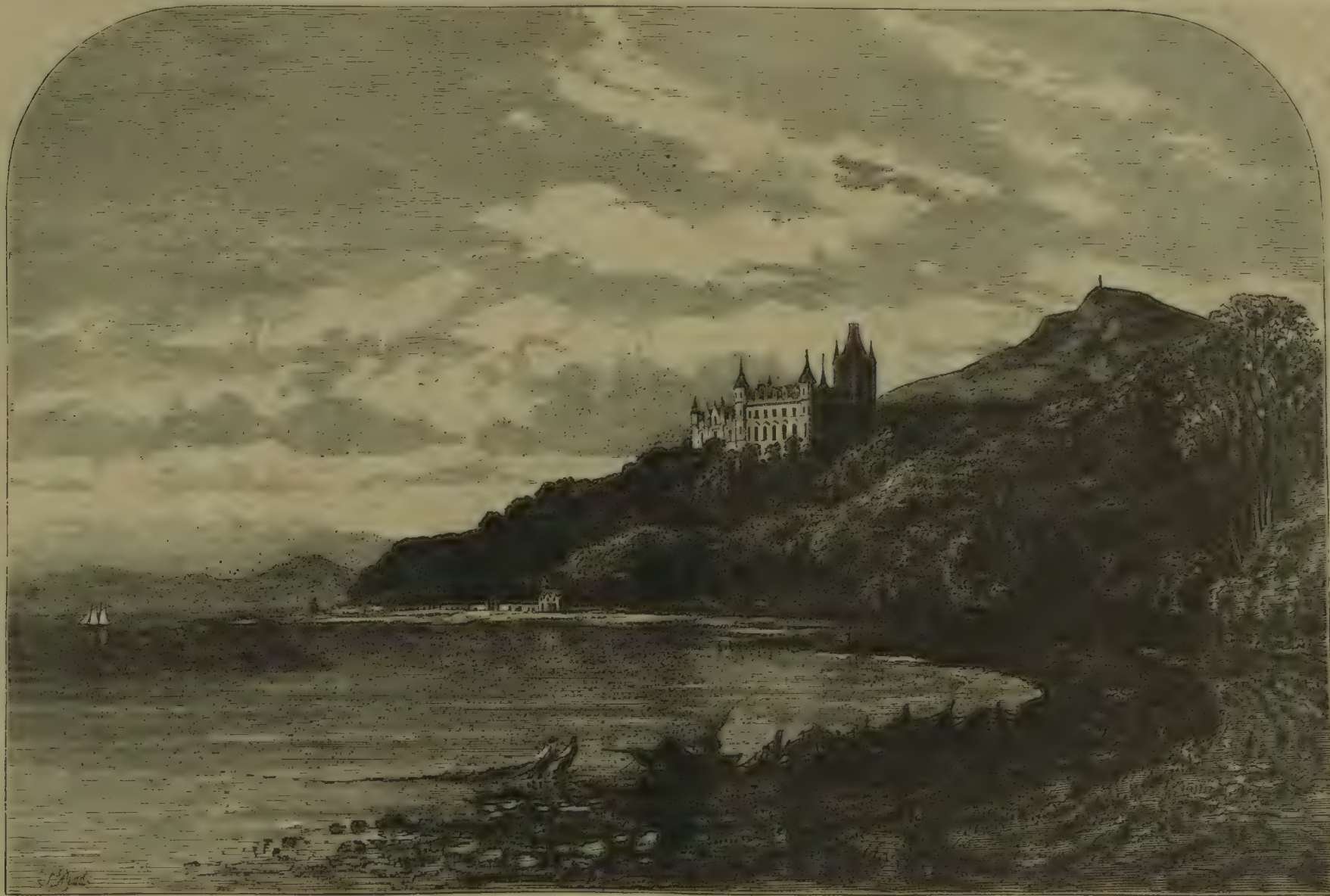
A letter from St. Petersburg, addressed to a German newspaper, gives some details regarding the number of sick and wounded in the Russian army in the Crimea. At Simpheropol and Nicolaïeff, just as at Sebastopol, buildings are wanting for their reception, and medical men to



THE LATE COLONEL YEA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTSON, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.



THE NEW CASTLE HOSPITAL, AT BALACAVA.



DUNROBIN CASTLE, FROM THE EAST.

DUNROBIN CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, IN SCOTLAND.

THE Castle or Tower of Dunrobin was reputed to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland. It still exists, forming part of a splendid structure recently erected by his Grace the present Duke of Sutherland; but its ancient honours are lost in the new building; its old rough walls are encased in fine hewn stone; and the stern solitary fortress that for

centuries overlooked the sea and overawed the turbulent predatory bands in the north, has sunk into a mere unnoticed corner of a great modern baronial mansion. The history of a castle, with its various transformations and enlargements, is often an interesting illustration of the history of a people or a district. Let us for a few moments trace the fortunes of this old northern stronghold, identified with the annals of an illustrious family, whose head has for many generations been the Premier Earl of Scotland. In the eleventh century commenced what has been called the Seoto-

Saxon colonisation of Scotland; displacing the original Celtic owners and rulers of the soil, and substituting for them English, Norman, and Flemish adventurers and men-at-arms. This policy, begun by Malcolm Canmore and his Saxon Queen, the Princess Margaret, was followed by David I.; and among those whom the favour of David induced to settle in Scotland, was one Freskyn, a Flemish chief, to whom the King granted certain lands in West Lothian. The people of Moray, about this time, rose in arms against their new Saxon lords, and Freskyn,



DUNROBIN CASTLE.

having distinguished himself by his bravery in repelling the insurgents, was rewarded with a grant of some of the most fertile lands in the province of Moray. He retained and transmitted his possessions. His grandson, Hugh Freskyn, assumed the surname of De Moravia, or Moray, and he still further augmented the family wealth and importance. On the opposite side of the Frith lived a wild race of Northmen, supposed to be descended from the warlike nation of the Catti, conspicuous in Roman history. The ruler of this territory, Harold, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, in 1196, was in rebellion against the Crown; and Hugh de Moravia crossed the Frith to do battle in the Royal cause. He was, like his ancestors, conspicuous for gallantry; and King William, having deprived Harold of Sutherland, or the "Southern land" of the Earldom of Caithness, made a grant of the territory to Hugh de Moravia. The Flemish chief must have had no small energy, and a numerous band of followers, to have been able, even for a season, to keep this southern land; for Harold was powerful and ferocious, and in about two years after this time he signalled himself by apprehending the Bishop of Caithness, cutting out his tongue, and putting out his eyes; for which he was appropriately punished by the Sovereign, who marched into Caithness for the purpose of avenging the cruel death of the Bishop; and Harold, being taken, was mutilated precisely as he had mutilated the Bishop, and was afterwards hanged on a gibbet. Hugh de Moravia, released from a powerful enemy, kept his princely gift of Sutherland till his death, about the year 1214. He left two sons, William and Walter; William succeeded to Sutherland, and Walter to the lands in Moray. "Willielmus Dominus de Sutherlandia filius et heres quondam Hugonis Freskyn," as an ancient deed testifies, died Comes, or Earl of Sutherland, about the year 1248. He had been able to restore the fallen honours of the Church in her northern principality; for, in 1223, he placed his relative, Gilbert de Moravia, in the see of Caithness, and Gilbert raised a cathedral church at Dornoch, building it with his own hands, as the chartulary informs us; and having the glass for the windows made on the spot, under his own eye. This cathedral, re-edified, still exists, and holds the ashes of many of the Earls of Sutherland, including the remains of the late and first Duke, who, as his son, the Earl of Ellesmere, has expressed it, "came a Saxon, but remained a Gael."

The family of Freskyn, as Earls of Sutherland, was now fixed in the north; and we have a regular lineal descent down to the present Duke, who is the twentieth Earl of Sutherland. The Celtic title is *Morvhear chath* (pronounced Morar Chat), or *Bana Morvhear Chath*—the feminine prefix being *Bana*; and by this name the late Duchess-Countess was universally and affectionately known by her Celtic people. The family crest, a cat-o'-mountain, still further marks the early connection with the country of the Catti.

The foundation of the old Tower of Dunrobin probably dates from the first or second of the Freskyns. The name (*dun*, a hill or moat, seems to point to an Earl Robert as the founder; and an old brass plate in the Castle states that it was built by Robert, Earl of Sutherland, in the year 1725. This date, however, does not agree with the dates assigned to either of the Earls of Sutherland of that name, who can all be accurately traced by means of deeds and charters. The *Robin* who gave his name to the moated hill was most likely an older Thane of the country, who had seized upon the site of some one of those Pictish towers which are so common in the county of Sutherland. The founder, whoever he might be, selected a favourable position, either for peace or war. Dunrobin, as quaintly described by a cadet of the family—Sir Robert Gordon—in the reign of Charles I., "is a house well seated upon a moat hard by the sea, with fair orchards, where there be pleasant gardens planted with all kinds of fruits, herbs, and flowers, used in this kingdom, and abundance of good saffron, tobacco, and rosemary; the fruit is excellent, and chiefly the pears and cherries." The latter distinction is still maintained; but the saffron and tobacco of Dunrobin exist only in the old genealogist's chronicle. He might have added that woods also flourished in this locality. The neighbouring county of Caithness is almost treeless, and in the West Highlands great difficulty is experienced in rearing plantations in consequence of the cutting sea-blasts. Around Dunrobin, however, is a mass of fine thick foliage, with picturesque old trees; and the terraced gardens, now laid out with great taste, bear witness to the general amenity of the climate.

Security, not convenience, was aimed at in the construction of old Scottish mansions. The tower of Dunrobin was exactly 59 feet 4 inches in height, while over wall it was 27 feet 4 inches. The lower part was constructed of clay, but the upper part is built with good lime. The confined apartments, with their loophole windows were, of course, hurg with old tapestry. About ten years since the tower was tied together with iron rods carried through the walls, and screwed together by iron nuts fastened outside. In this mansion, rude and limited as was its accommodation, a long line of Earls of Sutherland was content to dwell, all *visi potentes*, and held in high veneration and respect. William, the second Earl (who held the title for the long period of seventy-seven years), was one of the Scottish nobles who so manfully addressed the Pope in 1320, and thus secured the principle that the canon law of the Vatican had no authority in Scotland until ratified by the native councils. He also fought with the Scottish army at Bannockburn. His son and successor fell at the Battle of Halidon-hill; and his grandson married and brought to Dunrobin the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert Bruce, thus connecting the Earls of Sutherland with the Royal family of Scotland before the accession of the Stuarts to the throne. To mark this Royal descent, the family arms show a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered with fleurs-de-lis. It was not until the end of the seventeenth century that any material additions were made to the original tower. At that time a northern and western wing were added, built at direct angles with each other, and having a turret staircase in the corner, according to the fashion of old Scottish houses. The south side of the court was enclosed by a wall, and the garden and grounds were more carefully and elaborately laid out.

Ideas of elegance and luxury were now beginning to gain ground, but their approach was slow; and as yet the external aspect of the country was little better than that of wild mountain and morass, without a road, and with only one bridge in the whole territory. The northern Earls seldom left home; they reared their native cattle and scanty crops of oats or bere, gathering round them a numerous body of tenants and retainers, who cultivated the lands of their chief, and paid their rent in kind or in labour—the higher tenants sitting rent free, in consideration of the number of men they could raise for military service. Around the castle was a hamlet, or collection of black huts, the castle mill, and the malting barn. The Earl's authority, of course, was absolute. So late as the time of the present Duke's grandfather, justice was administered in person by the Earl of Sutherland. His Lordship perambulated the precincts of his village, preceded by his running footman, who carried in his hand a formidable cane, with a silver top, on which was engraved the cat, the badge of the family. With this ensign of authority, the bearer of it was called upon to inflict punishment on all offenders, according to the judgment of the Earl. Westward of the Castle was a more important and dreaded spot—*Croch na Croich*, or the Hangman's-hill, which was visible both from the Castle and the hamlet. Some years since, when a walk was made across the hill, two skeletons were found, probably the remains of the last persons executed under the power of the hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland. These jurisdictions existed until after the Rebellion of 1746, when the Scottish barons and gentry were deprived of their peculiar privilege of "pit and gallows," but compensated by grants of money from the Crown, amounting in all to about £150,000.

As an appendage of the old Earldom, or part of its establishment, we may note the "Fisher Town," which stood at a short distance from the Castle, and consisted of a miscellaneous collection of thatched huts, occupied by a Scandinavian colony, that gradually merged, by importations and intermarriages, into the Celtic population that now prevails in all Sutherlandshire. The name of this place is Scandinavian, namely, *Golspie*, which in old deeds is written *Golsby*, and *Gilsby*. *Gil* is still a common name for a glen in the north of England; and *by* is a residence or habitation. And the habitation, in this case, was another tower, *Golspie Tower*, connected with which is one of those vivid illustrations of feudal violence that start up in most of the annals and traditions of the north. The dowager Countess of Sutherland, Margaret Baillie, in the reign of James IV., contracted a second marriage with Alexander Dunbar; and this having given offence to the friends of the first alliance, Sutherland of Dalriad dissolved the connection by slaying Dunbar. King James offered a grant of the whole estate of Dalriad to whomsoever should deliver him up to justice—a tempting reward, which seduced Sutherland's own uncle, Mackay of Strathnaver, who conveyed his ferocious kinsman to the King, and thus became possessed of the lands of Dalriad, Strathnaver, and *Golspie Tower*. The Royal Charter conferring the lands is dated November 14th, 1499; and this was the first charter of the family of Mackay of Raay (afterwards ennobled), and the heads of the clan Mackay, a numerous and powerful sept in the North Highlands. *Golspie Tower* has gone; and the old "Fisher Town," with its stinky huts, has given place to a handsome village, that bears the name of *Golspie*—a peculiarly neat and picturesque place, with a sort of metropolitan inn, in which not only are trout dressed, in a style that would have charmed Isaac Walton, but all modern luxuries may be commanded.

From one generation to another the Earls of Sutherland waxed apace and enlarged their domains. About a century since the estate and parish of Assynt, which had been forfeited to the Crown by the attainer of the Earl of Seaforth, was sold to William, the eighteenth Earl. The late Duke, when Marquis of Stafford, purchased the whole of the Raay country—a Highland principality, famous for its deer forests, and for a vast extent of wild mountainous scenery and unploughed solitudes, among which Scott has appropriately placed the lonely throne of the Queen of Wilderness! The territory of the noble family of Sutherland now comprises the earldom of Sutherland, the lordship of Strathnaver, the barony of Assynt, and the Raay country—in all, eight or nine hundred thousand acres. It may be traversed from end to end, and athwart in all directions, for the late Duke made about nine hundred miles of road, with bridges, &c., and not one turnpike-gate stops the traveller. If this is not quite so great a feat as converting the brick of Rome into marble, it is at least as patriotic and useful. And let us remember that no great improvement stands alone. It gathers round it kindred and concomitant advantages, which operate for all time coming.

Little, however, was done to the old baronial Castle. It had sunk into an occasional summer residence. The late Duchess-Countess built a wing to the north—an extensive addition; but the foundation of this new structure was unsound, and a considerable sum had to be expended in supporting it.

In 1845 the present capacious and lordly mansion was designed and commenced by the present Duke of Sutherland. His Grace was, we believe, his own architect, but he had the assistance of Mr. Lesle, of Aberdeen, and at a late stage of the works, Sir Charles Barry was consulted as to the interior details. A discovery was fortunately made soon after the commencement of the building, and made at an exactly critical point of time. Among the papers of Sir Robert Gordon, the historian of the family, which had slumbered undisturbed for a couple of centuries, was found a memorandum addressed to his nephew, John, Earl of Sutherland, who died in 1679. This paper was transmitted to Mr. Loch, commissioner for the Duke, who carried it to his Grace. It contained this opinion and advice:—"Dunrobin is not a fit residence for your position. You will require to add to it; if you do, take care you do not build upon the fosse." Here, then, was the cause of the failure that had attended the Duchess-Countess's erection; she was ignorant of the fosse, and had built over it. The ancient moat was now searched for and found, and the ground being excavated, the foundations were carried down to the solid earth. At this time was discovered the foundation of the drawbridge, close to the old tower; and in the fosse itself was the foundation of the Castle mill, with the mill-stone—relics of the old forgotten time, when, near this spot, an extensive village of thatched huts were clustered together under the protection of the Castle.

The new edifice represented by our Artist, and which absorbs the tower, is a large building, five stories in height. The style is the Old English, or Baronial; but, without strict adherence to any exact order of architecture. The stone is a beautiful white sandstone, from the Duke's quarries at Brora, in the county of Sutherland. Above the principal windows, the motto "Sans Peur" is carved in raised and fanciful characters, with date, initials, &c. The interior of the building, the lobby and stairs, are faced with Caen-stone. The dining-room is forty by twenty-three feet. The drawing-room windows overlook the sea, and command an extensive view. The state-rooms, or "Queen's Apartments,"—as they are called, in expectation that they will be graced with the presence of her Majesty—are richly furnished and ornamented. Below is a terrace-walk, a slope covered with noble trees, and parterres, winding-walks, &c.; the sea terminating the whole, and forming the most prominent, as it is the grandest, feature of the landscape. The morning sunshine, from the sea and woods, lights up the state-rooms with enchanting effect; and the moonlight is scarcely less striking over the wide expanse of the Frith, while the intermittent lighthouse on Tarbetness forms an interesting object in the distance. In approaching the Castle by the long avenue and park (in the park is a famous breed of cattle), the situation appears low, and the effect of the building is disproportioned to its size and ornate style. In reality, however, the site is an elevated one—part of the rocky sea-beach, and from the sea the appearance of the lofty pile is in the highest degree imposing. His late Majesty, William IV. delighted to tell the Duchess-Countess how well he remembered the old tower of Dunrobin, as he saw it beetling over the cliffs, when cruising off the coast in his youth.* Such is Dunrobin—a princely seat, in a magnificent Highland country. Scrope, St. John, and other author-sportsmen, have made the rivers, lakes, and deer forests of Sutherland familiar to all; but the tourist, who careth for neither rod nor gun, but is content to go forth, like Wordsworth's philosophic pedlar,

With no appendage but a staff,
The prized memorial of relinquished toils,

will find ample enjoyment in surveying its rocky headlands and caves, and its wild interior glens and mountain passes, in which are mingled scenes of savage sublimity and of soft pastoral grace and beauty.

* The King, then Duke of Clarence, visited Orkney at this time; and, *inter nos*, there is a story that the Prince's amusement on landing at Kirkwall, was throwing out of the inn-window penny pieces, which he had previously made burning hot over the fire! The eager scrambles of the young islanders, followed by the sudden dropping of the hot copper coins, formed a scene of princely mirth and delectation.

ANCIENT TUMULUS.—A short time ago, as Mr. William Fotheringham was levelling a tumulus on his farm at Newbigging (above Corse), in Orkney, he came on a grave containing two skeletons, which, on being opened, was found to contain a stone chest or coffin, constructed of four large flags, and was lying in a direction east and west. The skeletons were almost entire, and in a remarkable state of preservation. The cover of the coffin was a large flag, on the top of which, when the first tumulus was opened, were found two smaller chests, about the same length, divided in the middle by a flag partition, but having nothing in the interior.

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—An appeal has been issued for additional donations to the Wellington College. The governors think they should not be justified in estimating the total outlay at less than £55,000. Towards this sum they have on hand a balance of £29,000, leaving therefore a deficiency on the estimated outlay of about £26,000, exclusive of the annual sum which may be required to enable them to extend the full benefits of the institution to the whole number of 220 boys, which the building is calculated to accommodate.

DESTRUCTION OF AN ELEPHANT.—The large elephant, 120 years of age, late the property of Mr. Wombwell, being incapable of locomotion from diseased feet, the present proprietor gave directions for its destruction in the easiest manner possible. Accordingly, Mr. E. Price, veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Flewitt, chemist, of Birmingham, proceeded last week to carry his wishes into effect. In ten minutes from the application of chloroform the animal became totally insensible; prussic acid was then administered without effect, and two large doses of strychnine without producing any perceptible feeling of pain. Not succeeding in these endeavours, a continuous application of chloroform was made, in the hope that the animal might sink and die; but, after three hours' perseverance in this course, no difference of respiration being observed, the administration was stopped, and in one hour and a half all efforts of it had passed away. The only known means of destruction left was the knife and the bullet. The latter was first tried (the animal being again chloroformed) and wounded a branch of the carotid artery, from which blood flowed in a tolerably sized jet. The opening was then enlarged by a knife, and the artery fully divided. In a few minutes the huge animal ceased to live, having died without a struggle, or enduring the slightest feeling of pain.

THE STADE DUES.—We have just had an instance of the great vigour and consistency which the Americans display when they have once taken a "notion" into their heads. They look upon the payment of the Stade dues as to be resisted because not levied in virtue of any just and legally established rights; and in the same manner, they refuse now to acknowledge the claim of Hanover to levy the Stade dues, and insist upon passing up the Elbe to Hamburg without delivering up the ship's papers to the Hanoverian authorities at Brunshausen, as required, and complied with by every other mercantile flag. The example was set a few days ago by Captain Merryman, of the American *large Undine*, who flatly refused to give up his papers on passing the Hanoverian guardship off Stade; and, though he risked being fired on, succeeded in bringing his vessel up to Hamburg, and discharging his varied and valuable cargo without the payment of the ominous Stade dues.—*Letter from Hamburg, July 16.*

NOVEL SENTENCE.—A sentence recently passed in Switzerland upon a man found guilty of sacrilege, shows considerable ingenuity in the art of punishment. The criminal is to be exposed for a quarter of an hour in the iron collar used at executions, and under the surveillance of the executioner; to receive publicly sixty strokes of the rod from the hand of the same officer; to wear a yellow cap; to remain ten years within the boundary of his native commune; never to be able to marry, and to lose all civil and political rights; to pass through certain religious exercises; and, finally, to end as he came in, in the church—a red in his hand and a cold round his neck! The tribunal from which this sentence proceeds is that of Olwail.

By the death of Mrs. Ferguson, of Archfield, in East Lothian, the mother of Lady Mary Christopher, that lady, or her husband in her right, will succeed to an estate the rental of which was last year £39,000, and which is likely to increase. Mr. Christopher has also, in Lincolnshire, estates to the value of £14,000 a year in right of his wife, for which he takes the name of Christopher.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

AFTER twenty years' concealment, a very curious and unpublished document connected with the *Spectator*, and signed by Addison and Steele, has newly come to light. As the document is altogether unknown to the biographers of the twin Essayists we shall give its purport. On the 10th of November, 1712, Addison and Steele met at the Fountain Tavern, in the Strand (where Fountain-court now is), and sold to Samuel Buckley (afterwards Gazetteer, but better known as the editor of "Thuanus") their "full sole right and title to one moiety, or half-share," of seven volumes of the *Spectator*, for the sum of £575. We can fancy the then two full-grown Carthusians taking t'other bottle at the Fountain after signing and receiving. The sum is not large, but it gives us a notion of the market worth, at the time of publication, of what is now a standard work. A further evidence of the value of the copyright is afforded by the reverse of the document, containing Buckley's assignment (dated 13th October, 1714) to the younger Tonson, of the share he had purchased from Addison and Steele, for the sum of £500—or £75 less than he had paid for it scarcely two years before. Tonson was ultimately the sole proprietor of the *Spectator*.

The "Memoirs of Sydney Smith" are running into a second and enlarged edition. The new matter will embrace (so we learn on excellent authority) some important letters and particulars connected with his early life in Edinburgh. Sydney's unlooked-for residence in the Scottish capital gave a colour and turn to his whole career; and any letters that throw light on his Edinburgh doings will be valuable.

The majority of the picture exhibitions of the London season are advertised to close this day. The receipts, we hear, have not been up to the average standard, and the sales have been few and discouraging. The war has had its influence on the Fine Arts, and has been the means of withholding many shillings that, but for Sebastopol, would have found their way into the tills and treasuries of our Art exhibitions. Mr. Albert Smith, however, still finds encouragement; and Mr. Gordon Camming is still intent on opening when other people are closing. London, the lion-hunter alleges, is now—thanks to railways—never fashionably empty.

During his residence in Paris as a juror, Mr. Charles Knight has discovered (literally discovered) a work recently printed in New South Wales, which Mr. Knight, in his *Town and Country Newspaper*, is pleased to entitle "A New Supplement to Boswell's Life of Johnson." Johnson was acquainted with two authors of the name of Campbell—one a Scottish Campbell, the other an Irish Campbell. Of his intercourse with the Scottish Campbell we unfortunately possess few and meagre particulars. Of the Irish Campbell, Boswell, who took him by the hand when he came to London, has recorded some slight memoranda. What Boswell omitted to do for his friend, the Irish Campbell performed for himself. The story of the discovery runs thus:—Behind an old press in one of the offices of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Mr. David Bruce Hutchinson discovered a MS. Diary written in a clear bold hand, commencing the 23rd February, 1775. The name of the Diarist is not to be found in the MS.; but it is evident from the particulars he supplies that he was no other than Dr. Thomas Campbell, of whom it is told by Boswell that he left Dublin for London in the year 1775, "principally" for the pleasure of conversing with Dr. Johnson. By whom or in what way he was introduced to the great moralist no one has told us; but in the year 1775, in the month after the "Diary" commences, Boswell met him at Thrale's, and became at once so intimate with him that he took him to dinner at Dilly's, and at General Oglethorpes', where the Irish Campbell had the pleasure of meeting the hero of his worship. From Boswell's book it would appear that Campbell did not excel in conversation; and, if his "Diary" is really genuine, he seems to have been but a dull hand at recording what he heard. As the book is as yet altogether unknown in this country we shall give a taste or two of Campbell's quality:—

He said that Kendrick had borrowed all his dictionary from him. "Why," says Boswell, "every man who writes a dictionary must borrow." "No, Sir," says Johnson, "that is not necessary." "Why," says Boswell, "have you not a great deal in common with those who write before you?" "Yes, Sir," says Johnson, "I have the words; but my business was not to make words, but to explain them." Talking of Garrick and Barry, he said he always abused Garrick himself; but when anybody else did so, he fought for the dog like a tiger. As to Barry, he said he supposed he could not read. "And how does he get his part?" says one. "Why, somebody reads it to him. And yet I know," says he, "that he is very much admired." Mrs. Thrale then took him by repeating a repartee of Murphy. The setting Barry up in competition with Garrick is what irritates the English critics; and Murphy standing up for Barry, Johnson said he was fit for nothing but to stand at an auction-room door with his pole. Murphy said that Garrick would do the business as well, and pick the people's pockets at the same time.

Talking, after dinner, of the measures he would pursue with the Americans, he said the first thing he would do would be to quarter the army on the cities; and if any refused free quarters, he would pull down that person's house, if it was joined to other houses, but would burn it if it stood alone. This and other schemes he proposed in the manuscript of "Taxation no Tyranny," but these, he said, the Ministry expunged.

Talking of America, it was observed that his (Johnson's) works would not be admired there. "No," says Boswell, "we shall soon hear of his being hung in effigy." "I should be glad of that," says the Doctor, "that would be a new source of fame," alluding to some conversation on the fulness of his fame which had gone before. "And," says Boswell, "I wonder he has not been hung in effigy from the Hebrides to England." "I shall suffer them to do it corporally," says the Doctor, "if they can find me a tree to do it upon."

This Boswellian discovery reminds us of a *find* (as coin-collectors call such things) just made, and of greater moment. Mr. Monckton Milnes has now in his hands many unpublished notes of conversations made at the time by Boswell himself on the backs of letters. Some are tinged with coarseness, but all are characteristic. Mr. Milnes is about to print a selection of Boswell's memoranda for private (why not for public?) circulation.

The admirers of Sir Joshua Reynolds are observing with faces of pleasure that a clever enthusiast in art, Mr. William Cotton, of Ivy-bridge, in Devonshire, is about to publish a complete and carefully-compiled catalogue of all the known works of Sir Joshua. Mr. Cotton has access to the pocket-books in which the great painter recorded the names of his sitters and the times of sitting. These have been of immense assistance in settling the chronology of his works. We mention Mr. Cotton's labour of love thus particularly in the belief that some of our readers are able and ready to assist that gentleman with particulars of certain pictures in their own immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Cotton, we know, will thankfully acknowledge any assistance he may receive. The catalogue cannot be too full of necessary particulars. Where Mr. Cotton is "most at a loss is, we understand, in the prices which Sir Joshua received for his pictures. Sir Joshua's original receipts must still exist in many families.

Artists are regretting that the recent act of a thief—working in a spirit akin to that of the scoundrel who smashed a few years ago the Portland Vase—will have an evil effect in discouraging collectors from giving increased facilities for the public inspection of their treasures. Some miscreant has stolen a picture (it is not named) from the people's Palace at Hampton Court. Is the picture irrecoverable? Surely it must have been done as a freak, and an advertisement requiring its return, and "no question asked," would lead to its restoration. Already there has been a talk of screwing the picture res to the walls for security—not from fire, but from human fingers. The fellow who smashed the Portland Vase has been the means of closing that exquisite piece of art from the public eye, for now, in its restored state, it is only to be seen by the chosen few. Twenty thieves, fresh from breaking windows, might soon succeed in closing all our free exhibitions.

WAR OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 58.)

AGAR (Captain the Hon. Charles Welbore), of the 44th, whose death before Sebastopol, on the 15th June, of wounds received the same day, in the attack upon the Cemetery, we have already recorded, was beloved and respected by his brother officers. His Colonel reporting his fall writes:—"Charles Agar of my regiment, was severely wounded in the assault, and died a few hours afterwards: poor fellow, both his legs were carried off by a round-shot. The service has lost a most gallant officer, and we, his brother officers, a universal favourite." Another officer writes:—"I heard myself from the mouth of his company that Captain Agar led them on like a hero, and that they all admired him as much in action, as they had previously liked him."

BAINBRIDGE (Lieutenant Edward), Royal Engineers, was killed whilst directing the construction of a battery in the right attack before Sebastopol, on the 4th April last. The report on his death states that "he displayed an intelligence and earnest zeal in the execution of his duties which called forth the admiration of the officer under whom he served." Bainbridge's name was honourably mentioned by Lord Raglan in his despatch of the 7th April, and his Lordship ordered a monument to be erected to his memory. Lieutenant Bainbridge was the third son of Lieutenant-General Bainbridge, O.B., and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Bainbridge, who was killed at the head of the 20th Regiment at the Battle of Egmont-op-Zee, in Holland, in 1797.

BALL (Lieutenant Edward Alfred), of the 93rd Highlanders, died at Balaclava on the 9th June, in his 20th year. He was son of the late Francis Leeson Ball, Esq., and had entered the Army about a year ago.

BELLEVILLE (Lieutenant William), 1st Royals, died at the Camp before Sebastopol, from wounds received on the 7th June. He was fourth son of the late Sir Michael Dillon Belleville, Bart., of Mount Belleville, co. Galway, and grandson of Christopher Belleville, Esq., of Mount Belleville, by Olivia-Emily, his wife, only daughter of Anthony Nugent Lord Riverston. Lieutenant Belleville's first commission bore date 10th Feb., 1850.

DICKSON (Major William Francis), of the 62nd, was killed on the 7th June, before Sebastopol, whilst defending the trenches against repeated attacks of the Russians. He was eldest son of the late Lieut-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B. He entered the Army 25th Jan., 1839, and obtained his majority 29th Dec., 1854.

HELY-HUTCHINSON (the Hon. John William Hely) of the 13th Light Dragoons, died recently at Bentinck Hospital. The death of this gallant young officer, the universal favourite with all who came within the influence of his warm and generous nature, has caused the deepest regret. He was the only son of the late Earl of Donoughmore by Barbara, his second wife, daughter of Colonel William Reynell, of Castle Reynell, co. Westmeath. His grand-uncle, John, Lord Hutehinson, was a distinguished military officer, and succeeded Sir Ralph Abercromby in the command of the army in Egypt. Captain Hely-Hutchinson was born 1st September, 1829. He entered the Army 8th October, 1847, and obtained his troop 10th March, 1854.

LOWRY (Lieutenant Thomas Graves), Royal Engineers, who fell, at the age of twenty, leading the storming party in the attack on the Quarries before Sebastopol, was the youngest son of R. W. Lowry, Esq., D.L., Pomeroy-house, Tyrone; grandson to Admiral Graves, and grand-nephew to Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K.C.B., who was in command with Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen. Lieut. Graves Lowry was appointed to the second company (Captain King's, R.E.), lately returned from the capture of Bomarsund, and sailed in the *Royal Albert*, for the Crimea, in Nov., 1854. The company was sent up to the right attack, Gordon's batteries, where they cheerfully endured the hardships of a Crimean winter, and in spring fell one after another in their post of duty and of danger. On the death of Captain King, in April, Lieut. Lowry, the junior and only remaining officer, was put in temporary charge of the Company. On the 7th of June he led the storming party with skill and courage. Having finished his work successfully he might have retired, but he preferred remaining to assist. When the place was carried he joined Captain Browne in setting the working party to make the lodgments. The Russians advancing to the attack, and Lieut. Lowry standing on the parapet, to urge the covering party to attack them with steadiness, he was shot through the head. His body was brought into Camp next morning, and buried with that of the lamented Captain Dawson, R.E. (who fell the same day in the batteries).

MANSFIELD (Captain William Henry), 44th Regiment, died on the 29th of June, of wounds received in the assault on Sebastopol on the 18th. He was in his 28th year, and had served nearly ten years. He was third son of the late Alexander Mansfield, Esq., of Morristown Lutin, Ireland. His Colonel, in writing home says:—"In him the regiment has lost a gallant officer and a good soldier."

MARSH (Lieut. Hans Stephenson St. Vincent), Adjutant of the 33rd Regt., was killed in the advanced works before Sebastopol on the 24th June. He was second son of Captain Digby Marsh, R.N., and was educated at Sandhurst, where he took the highest honours, and was presented with his first commission into the 56th Regt. He soon after exchanged into the 33rd; and, on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, had the distinguished honour of carrying the regimental colours; and just previous to the regiment being ordered to the East, he received the new ones in Dublin barracks, which he announced in a letter to his friends, with the hope that he should carry them again in the first battle with the Russians. During the interval, and before he landed in the Crimea, he applied himself so diligently that he mastered the Turkish language so as to understand and speak it fluently. He landed in the Crimea on his twenty-first birthday—September 14th, 1854; and, having passed through the fiery ordeal of Alma, where he was five times hit, without any serious injury, he had the happiness of carrying his regimental colours off the field. At Inkerman he commanded a company, and was engaged for eight hours, having been the previous twenty-four hours on duty, and being just on his return from the front at sunrise when the battle began. On the 22nd March he was Adjutant on duty, and acting as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Kelly, who commanded the troops, when the Allied works were attacked by the enemy. Lieut. Marsh's conduct on this occasion elicited the highest approval of Lord Raglan, Sir Thomas Bland, and many others of distinction. We had sustained a heavy loss of officers on the occasion of the enemy's capture of the gallant company (in which Lieut. Marsh bore a conspicuous part) made on the right by Colonel Kelly and Major (now Colonel) Gordon, R.E., that, when they were wounded, Lieut. Marsh took command of the troops, and, being hit a mortal wound, presented to the support of the left of our works, where the enemy had entered in large numbers. He reached the mortar battery just as the Russians entered at the opposite end; and, with his gallant brother officers, the Hon. Captain Browne and Lieutenant McLennan, prevented the guns being spiked. The former was killed, the latter severely wounded, as was also the Russian Commander. Lord Raglan's despatch states that the gallant Col. Tylden coming up, ejected them speedily from the works, "and fairly pitched them over the parapets," well supported by the young Adjutant of the 33rd, who was next morning honoured by an order to write the report of the battle. Lieutenant Marsh, besides having fought at the Alma and Inkerman, greatly distinguished himself both in the successful attack upon the Quarries, and in the recent affair of the 18th; and again amongst the many of our officers who gained great distinction by their bravery in the attack and capture in question, Lieutenant Marsh was one of the foremost. Lieutenant Marsh, as already noticed by the *Daily News* Correspondent, was promoted his present majority, by Lord Raglan, immediately after he should have got his Company, as also to be placed on the Staff, as rewards for his gallant and distinguished conduct. The following is from a private letter written by Lord Raglan, and dated only three days before he was to follow his brave young soldier to the grave:—"Before Sebastopol, June 25th.—Lieutenant Marsh was a young officer of great energy and high spirit, and had distinguished himself on several occasions."

OWEN (William), 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was killed on the night of the 29th ult. in the trenches before Sebastopol. He had not completed his twenty-first year, and had not been a year in the Army. He was third son of Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P., of Glyn-y-May, Glamorgan, and second wife, daughter of Edward Stephenson, Esq., of Trevelyan, Glamorgan. Owen was one of the covered approaches before the Quarries works, when a shell from a column mortar fell a short distance in front of the parapet, and landed over among the troops. It exploded almost immediately afterwards. Mr. Owen did not, unfortunately, adopt the usual precaution of throwing himself on the ground, and a fragment struck him, as he was standing up, on the lower part of his body.

SAYAGE (Captain John Morris), Royal Artillery, died of cholera, before Sebastopol, on the 20th June, aged twenty-one. He entered the Royal Artillery, 18th December, 1837, and became Lieutenant, 1st October, 1845.

TROTTER (Captain J. Cortlandt), of the Land Transport Corps, died of cholera, before Sebastopol, on the 18th June, aged 25. He was a descendant in the female line of the great Dutch family of Van Cortlandt, which became established in America, and took an active part against the Revolutionary party there.

WHITE (John Henry), Acting Assistant-Surgeon to the 3rd Foot, died on the 2nd inst. in the Camp before Sebastopol, of fever after cholera, aged twenty-eight. He was third son of the late Rev. William White, of Wolverhampton.

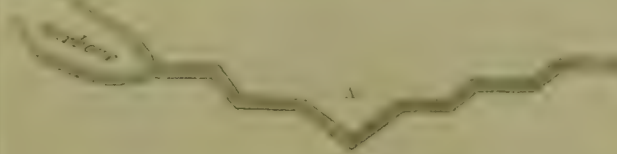
WILSON (Charles James), Lieutenant 2nd Battalion of the Buffs, was killed before Sebastopol, on the 20th ult., by the bursting of a shell, while on duty in the advanced trenches. The gallant young officer, who was but eighteen years of age, was only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, of the Cliff, Preston, Lancashire, who served formerly in the same regiment.

WHY IS SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN?

(From a Correspondent.)

THE slow progress of the siege of Sebastopol must be a matter of wonder to those who are unacquainted with the circumstances with which similar operations are accompanied. Some infer from the siege of the citadel of Antwerp, which is within the recollection of many, that Sebastopol might have been taken with equal facility, the French having accomplished that capture in twenty-one days. It was true they literally ploughed up the soil within the fortress with their shells. But there is no comparison between a petty superficies of a few acres, and one of two or three square miles, that cannot be half invested. The siege of Sebastopol—if it can be called a siege at all, and not an attack upon an intrenched camp—may be easily explained to those unacquainted with similar subjects if they will give a little attention to the peculiar circumstances under which the present operations have been conducted.

There are a few terms used in relation to these operations which, as applied by some of the correspondents in the papers, lead to erroneous



The term has been applied exclusively to the Russian battery A, perhaps because it was so called by our soldiers, without regard to the true meaning of the word in fortification. A bastion is a mass of earth which is generally raised at the angles of a regularly fortified place, composed of two flanks and two

faces (Fig. 1). The part B is the face, and C is the flank. Sometimes the flanks are circular (Fig. 2). The space between the two bastions is called a curtain—a plain wall which the flanks protect from their respective bastions, running to where the curtain joins the next bastion.

A line of circumvallation consists of a ditch and parapet of earth round a besieged town, to prevent any communication with the place from without, or the escape of any of those who are within. The terms used in the science of fortification are numerous, but more than the above are not necessary to explain the peculiarities of the present siege, which is all that need be attempted.

A place regularly fortified is intended to resist the utmost power of a besieging force for the purpose of delay, or as a hindrance to any subsequent operations, such a force may contemplate. The present state of improvement in artillery, and in the means of the attack of fortified places, has far exceeded that in the art of defence, which last has stood still for more than a century. Indeed the protraction of a surrender to the latest possible moment, before the storming party mounts the breach, is all that can be hoped, in places fortified in the best manner. Where art alone is unassisted by the nature of the ground, and all communication with succour is cut off, the fall of a place attacked by regular approaches, may be predicted to a nicety of time—a circumstance not a little remarkable.

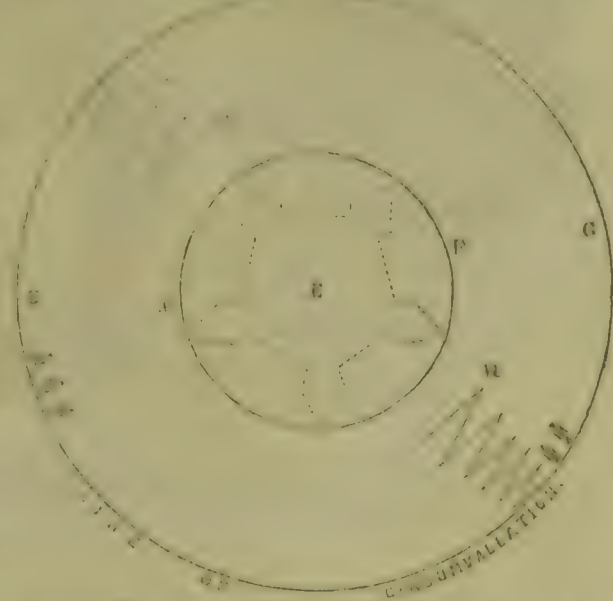
The principle upon which a regularly-fortified place falls may be easily comprehended by the following diagram:—Suppose the enceinte, or circuit of the fortress (B), is a circle of a mile in diameter, or three miles in circumference. Suppose it to have five bastions standing on level ground, and rendered as strong as art can make it. The siege commencing, a line of circumvallation (G), is drawn round it by the besieging army. It is seen in a moment that if the line G be double in circumference that of B, it can concentrate upon the smaller circle double the amount of fire that the smaller circle can bring to bear upon the larger, and that the fire of

conclusions. Thus we read of the Redan and the Redan Fort. It should be the Redan Battery. Even this is not strictly correct, because the whole line of the Russian defence, from the Careening Bay to the head of what the Russians call the Harbour, is a Redan, and nothing else. The term applies to a line of works, or to a wall, thrown or built up to resemble the teeth of a saw, or any mode in which the re-entering and salient angles continuously flank or defend each other. These are equally Redans:—

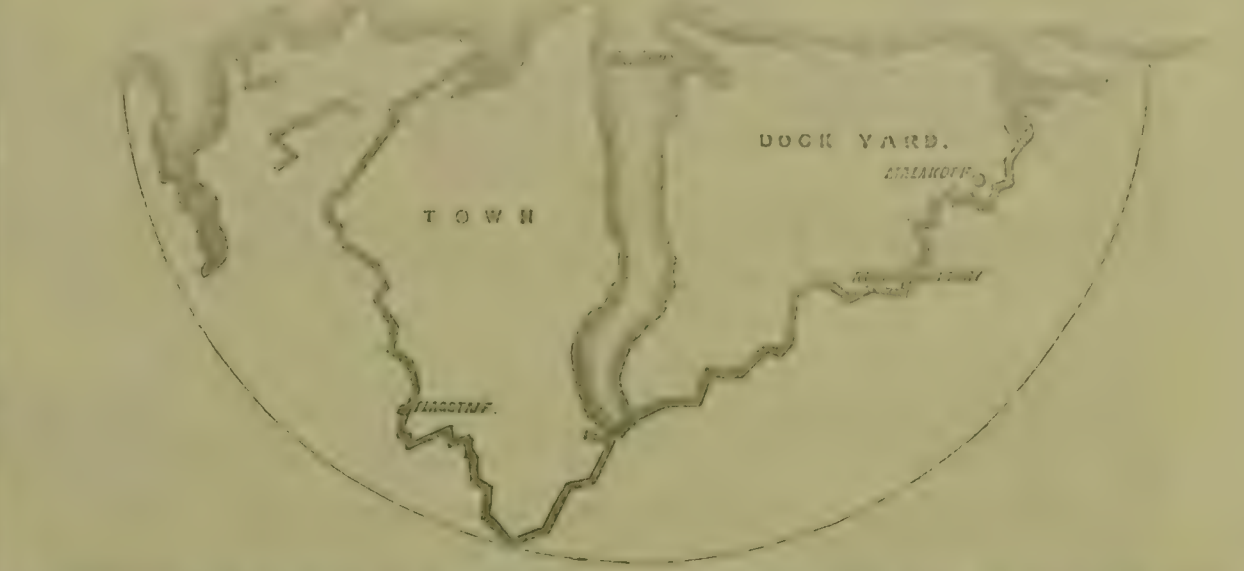


The line of defence of Sebastopol, as limited by the head of the "Harbour" and the "Careening Bay," is a Redan through its entire length.

the last must diverge in place of concentrating. Hence the defence of the strongest works dependent upon art alone will only be a question of a little difference of time. The approaches and parallels (H) will go on successfully. Marshal Girard took the citadel of Antwerp on the day he



prognosticated he should have possession of it. The result of this principle cannot be denied, and hence in modern warfare fortresses so situated are much less valued than they were formerly. Outworks upon outworks, so very costly in making, must all be subject to the great principle thus laid down.



But Sebastopol is not regularly fortified, and the foregoing principle does not apply to that fortress? In the first place nature has, from the character of the ground, been exceedingly liberal on the score of defence. Cut into ravine after ravine—some admitting the sea, and having steep and precipitous banks, crowned with massive earthworks—a numberless artillery of the heaviest calibre, ammunition, provisions, and soldiers without stint as to number: of all this, in our criminal neglect of espionage, though for three months we were within such a distance of it that we might have been made acquainted with the minutest points in relation to the locality of all this we knew nothing. We came at once, not upon a fortress, but upon one of the strongest of natural military positions, since rendered stronger by unlimited means—means not temporary, but continuous. We assaulted redoubts of earth standing on the verge of precipitous ground. We have taken but one—the Mamelon. We have killed and wounded thousands of the enemy, but fresh troops replace them. No line of circumvallation cuts off the free communication of the garrison with external resources; and this remarkable and sanguinary siege consists rather of the reiterated assaults of one army upon another, the ground being in favour of the side attacked, than any siege at all. So far from the present siege resembling that of a regular fortress, it does not even present a complete semicircle to the besieging force. In a place properly invested, every pound of powder expended, every soldier disabled, is so much gain to the attacking force; but here every pound of powder expended is replaced, as well as every disabled man. A battery ruined one day is repaired the same night. Hence we find no analogy with the siege of regularly fortified towns. In truth, Sebastopol is not a fortified town; but a place defended by lines and redoubts, placed in front of a numerous army. From this arises the inconclusive character of the operations, and the necessity of taking the town by storm, as was done soon after the army arrived before the place, but opposed by Lord Raglan.

It is possible that the above explanation of the different nature of the

operations of the English and French in the Crimea from the customary idea of a siege may be intelligible. If so, an explanation of many points which may have appeared obscure in the description of the operations carried on before the beleaguered and, it is to be hoped, doomed city will be understood. At the same time it must be admitted not to impart any idea of the period to which a successful resistance may be protracted, the most important question of all to be satisfactorily decided.

RUSSIAN FORCES IN FINLAND.—The *Vaktaren* (*Watchman*), a Stockholm paper, gives the strength of the Russian forces in Finland as follows:—Four Grenadier regiments of 3200 each—12,800; six Grenadier regiments of reserve of 2000 each—12,000; twenty-two battalions of the Line, 600 each—13,200; two battalions Sharpshooters, 1000 each—2000; three Marine equipments, 2000; ten Field Batteries, 250 each—2500; Cossacks, 2000; Sappers, 250—51,500. The amount of cavalry, irrespective of Cossacks, is here not mentioned; the figures given are the nominal strength of the troops; the effective strength would, of course, be somewhat smaller. Taken altogether, including the newly-raised Finnish battalions, the whole Russian force in Finland is computed at 50,000 men.

RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.—The following is the list of Russian military commanders in charge of districts:—Perowski, in Orenburg; Orbellan, on the Caspian territory; Mouraviev, with Belouff, Baklanoff, and Kovalevsky, in the Transcaucasian District; Serebriokoff and Chomutoff, in Tchernomaria, the Don districts, and East Crimea; Gortschakoff II., with Osten-Sacken, Nachimoff, Wrangel, Labanoff, Wagner, and Korff, in the Crimea; Liders, with Utschakoff and Schabelski, in New Russia, Cherson, as far as the Bug, the Caucasus, Tcherkess, and Kharkoff; from here northwards Panieline, up to the confines of Paskievitch's command; in the Baltic provinces, Sievers; in Esthonia, Grabbe; in St. Petersburg, Rudiger; in Finland, Berg; in Archangel, Vice-Admiral Chruschtscheff.

THE SPANISH GRAIN TRADE.—An extraordinary corn trade has sprung up between this place and the United Kingdom, in consequence of the closing of the Black Sea granaries through the war, and the stoppage of the usual supplies from the United States and France. During the quarter ending the 30th ult., twenty-one British and eighteen French vessels conveyed from St. Sebastian to different British ports 27,000 quarters of wheat and 7000 quarters of flour, respectively worth £70,747, and £115,000, free of board—i.e. from St. Sebastian.

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.
BY CHARLES MACKAY AND SIR H. R. BISHOP.



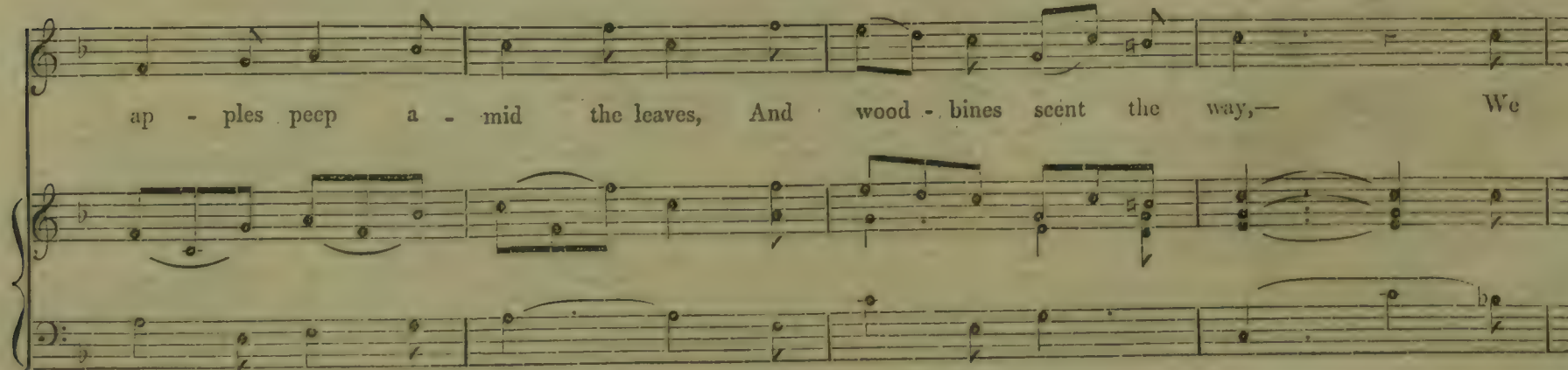
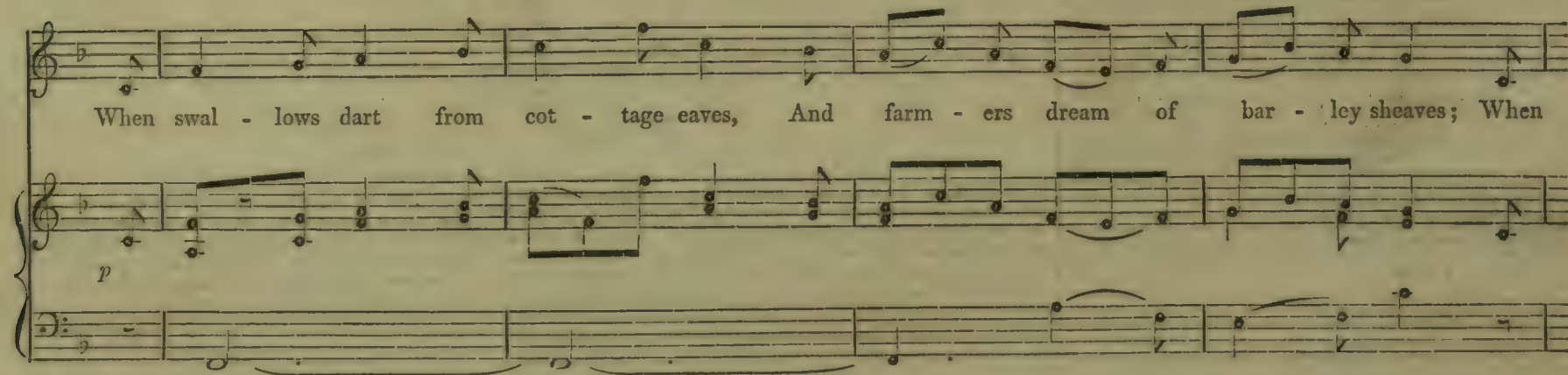
'MID THE NEW-MOWN HAY.

POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

With spirit and vivacity, but not too quick.

AIR, "IT FELL, ABOUT THE SWEET MAY-TIME."

Symphonies and Accompaniments by SIR HENRY R. BISHOP.



love to fly from dai - ly care, To breathe the bux - om coun - try air, To

join our hands and form a ring, To laugh and sport, to dance and sing, A - mid the new-mown

CHORUS.

Soprani.
hay. To laugh and sport, to dance and sing, A - mid the new - mown hay.

Tenore.
To laugh and sport, to dance and sing, A - mid the new - mown hay.

Basso.
To laugh and sport, to dance and sing, A - mid the new - mown hay.

II.

A stranger comes with eyes of blue :
Quoth he, "I'm Love, the young and true ;
I wish to pass an hour with you
This pleasant summer day."
"Come in ! come in ! you saucy elf !
And who's your friend ?"—"Tis FRIENDSHIP's self !"—
"Come each, come both, our sports to share ;
There's welcome kind, and room to spare,
Amid the new-mown hay."

III.

The ring is form'd ;—but who are these ?
"Come, tell your errand, if you please ;
You look so sour and ill at ease,
You dim the face of day."
"AMBITION !" "JEALOUSY !" and "STRIFE !"
And "SCORN !" and "WEARINESS OF LIFE !"
"If such your names, we hate your kin ;
The place is full, you can't come in,
Amid the new-mown hay."

IV.

Another guest comes bounding by,
With brow unwrinkled, fair, and high,
With sun-burnt face and roguish eye,
And asks our leave to stay :
Quoth he, "I'm Fun, your right good friend !"
"Come in ! come in ! with you we'll end !"
And thus we frolic in a ring,
And thus we laugh, and dance, and sing,
Amid the new-mown hay.

NOTE ON THE MELODY.—This beautiful air is known in the rural districts under the name of "Jockey to the Fair." A writer in *Notes and Queries*, vol. vii. p. 59, under the signature of "H. G. D." says that this is "a very celebrated Gloucestershire ballad, at one time popular, but rarely heard now. I have before me an old and much mutilated broadside of it, which at the conclusion has the initials L. and B."—Nothing is known of the authorship of the music, which is lively, elegant, and thoroughly English in its character. The present version, which Sir Henry Bishop believed to be the best and most correct one, was taken from the singing of a lady, who learned it in childhood in the county of Durham.

OUR LODGERS.

NO. I.—THE PARLOURS.

I REER a lodging-house—No, my wife keeps a lodging-house. Perhaps I had better say *we* keep a lodging-house, as I am responsible for the rent, rates, and taxes, and my wife is responsible to me for the lodgers. I have not much to do except to check the tradesmen's books, and make out the lodgers' weekly bills; the former operation being a mere exercise of common compound arithmetic; the latter an art acquired after many years' anxious study and practice. It requires no small skill, I assure you, to get a profit out of everything; and I should not rest in my bed if I thought any of our lodgers had done me by escaping paying, either in meat or in malt, for every accommodation received on my premises. In the good old times, before lock-making had arrived at its present perfection, I have heard my mother say—she kept a lodging-house too—that ours was the best business of the day, and that she had reared honestly a large family out of the tea-caddies, cellarets, and meat-safes of her lodgers; but when people became mean enough to secure those repositories, the good old soul took it greatly to heart and I think her end was hastened by the discovery that a lodger of sixteen years' standing had had a "Chubb's patent" put on to an old cheffonier. It is no use lamenting the past; it is much better to "meet the situation"—and I flatter myself that I do so.

We have met with some very odd people at times—very odd people; and, having a great deal of leisure, I have from time to time written down a description of some of Our Lodgers. The names I shall use will, in all cases, be fictitious, when the persons described shall have honourably paid their rent, and given fair and proper warning; but in all cases where shabbiness has been exhibited, the correctest description of any peculiarity of person will be given, in addition to the real name of the party forming the subject of the sketch.

I shall begin with our late "parlours." Mrs. Blackday (real name having died without giving the usual notice to quit)—Mrs. Blackday was an undertaker's widow. She had married her husband solely on account of his profession; being naturally of such a melancholy turn of mind that when she went out for a day's pleasure she always spent it in one of the cemeteries. When Blackday died she was inconsolable for upwards of a month, and then became reconciled to her loss only by the idea that she could wear widow's caps to the end of her days. It was something terrific to see her read a newspaper, as she was always under the belief that she had a personal interest in everything of a painful description. Her chronological data were also rather peculiar, as she seemed to remember every circumstance of her life by connecting it with what she had had for dinner.

One day, addressing me, she said, "Mr. Mungo (name fictitious), I am in such a nervous state to-day that I have had the *Times* in my hand more than a quarter of an hour and have not dared to open it. I felt just in the same way three days before Blackday was measured—I mean died. We had the paper then in the afternoon; and I recollect we'd had a boiled leg of mutton, and turnips, and greens; no, not greens—I am wrong there—only turnips; when I felt that something had occurred somewhere or other, and that I should read it for the first time in *that* paper. I did read it: 'THE WRECK OF A VESSEL—NAME UNKNOWN.' At that time I had a second cousin at sea, so judge what my feelings were. If we hadn't had a letter the next day—no, the day after, because I recollect we had hashed mutton two days running, and it was the second day—saying that he had arrived safely at Portsmouth, I think I must have died with anxiety."

I was anxious to please her then, as she said she had no relations for whom she cared a button, and she had not told us that all she had to leave was the trouble of burying her; so, to cheer her up, I hinted that her present fears would prove as groundless as they had done before. She took heart of grace—whatever that may be—and began at the "Births," as a matter of course; and having added up the number of "little strangers," sighed heavily and exclaimed, "Very numerous!" The "Marriages" appeared to have more interest for her, and at last she paused, as though struck by a name she knew.

"John Johnson, Esq., to Emily Brown, youngest daughter of —. John Johnson? I wonder if that is the Johnson I knew at Manchester. Of course, it must be. A drunken, dissipated fellow! And he has married Louisa—no, Emily—Brown. Poor thing! If I had known it, I think I should have gone to—where were they married? Oh, at Brighton—and forlidden the banns. He must kill himself in a few years, though that's a poor consolation to a young bride. Hey! what! Mary Smith! has she married again, after her experience? Mr. Mungo, that woman's first husband was an Armageddon, Sir."

"But are you sure that the bride is the same person? Mary Smiths are plentiful as blackberries," said I. "Mr. Mungo, I have an instinct that never deceives me. 'Deaths,' 'Deaths,' I never read them now; they bring back the only happy recollection of my married life. Poor Blackday idolised his business, and the grief which he always put into his face, whether the job was rich or poor, was worth the amount of his bill at any time. I remember a highly-respectable widowed party telling him so one day when we'd had a roast sucking-pig and early potatoes for dinner." Here she gave a loud shriek, and let the paper fall upon her knees; but I was not alarmed for her, as I knew her peculiarity. However, I was obliged to say, "What's the matter?"

"There's another 'BOILER EXPLOSION,' and civil engineers run in my family. Oh! (and she crumpled up the paper between her hands) oh! I wonder if it's Edward Gills, or Thomas Styles, or Edward White (no; he's a confectioner), or James Grey, who has fallen a victim;—perhaps all!" And then, in a sepulchral tone, she read aloud, "BOILER EXPLOSION—NO LOSS OF LIFE." She raised her eyes gently from the paper and looked as though she were a deceived woman who had been defrauded out of an enormous amount of sympathy.

But she would not be made happy if she could help it; so the same speculations occurred over "A balloon accident," "A breach of promise of marriage," "A case of child-dropping," and "A man run over by a wheelbarrow."

Her false alarms were not confined to the newspaper; and I would not have put up with the trouble she gave had I known she had only an annuity. If there was a cry of "Stop thief" in the street she roused the whole house to see that her six silver tea-spoons were safe in her tea-caddy. We thought ourselves lucky if the house were not on fire five nights out of the seven. If a vagabond boy gave vent to his feelings by screaming out "Variety," she knew by instinct that some relative of her own had been run over by a coal-wagon; and, in short, nothing could happen of an alarming nature but she immediately made it her personal property.

Where she went to in the summer we never knew; and, as she kept on her apartments, and paid the rent in advance, we took but little trouble to discover. Some one said that they had seen her sitting at a window which overlooked Pere la Chaise, but I think the prospect must have been too cheerful for her.

She died in December last. "Mr. Mungo," she said, "eighteen years ago—I recollect it as yesterday—Mr. Blackday and I had a loin of veal, stuffed, and three pounds of Yorkshire reds, and currant dumplings; it was the anniversary of our wedding-day. I will thank Mrs. Mungo to let me have the same dinner to-day, only making the potatoes two pounds instead of three, and limiting the dumplings to one—a widow dumpling, if I may say so."

Of course Mrs. Mungo did as desired; and whether the old lady over-ate herself, or whether the veal was rather underdone, I don't know, but she was taken very ill in the night, and in less than a week we lost "the Parlours."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

WITH the abrupt change in the temperature, summer toilets have succeeded those of winter without any transition. White robes are much worn. The luxury in embroidery which we pointed out for the winter



is continued in the summer robes, none of which better become this ornament than muslins, the dull tone of which matches so gracefully with the *broderie au plumetis*. We are not, as formerly, content with simple embroidery. Fine Valenciennes laces are framed in the body of the patterns,



and these lights, cleverly managed, render the robes yet lighter and more graceful. The Exhibition shows us some chefs-d'œuvre of this kind. We recently observed in a window three robes bearing the somewhat pompous



names of "La Majestie," "L'Altesse," and "La Grande Dame." The first is almost entirely covered with embroidery, mingled with Valenciennes; the second has four flounces, and is ornamented with similar embroidery with point d'Alençon.

From these splendours we turn to what is worn at balls and soirées. The favourite material is white muslin, either without flounces, with an apron ornamented with *bouillonés*, through which are passed ribbons of light colours; or with skirts of several flounces, through the hems of which similar ribbons are passed. The corsages that are worn with these last-mentioned robes have always *basque froncées*, which form an upper flounce. The sleeves are also *bouillonés*; they are now begun to be made full almost up to the shoulder, confined by little bands. The sleeves are also mingled with ribbons and little pieces of very narrow black velvet. Sleeves closed at the wrist are much more worn than in previous years. Robes are of very clear shades; the grey, formed of little squares ("Tom Pouce"), are very recherché; but the richest novelties are the robes with large white taffeta stripes, ornamented with garlands of rose-leaves and lilac lincs. They are also made with somewhat darker shades. Bonnets are necessarily white, and for the evening the head-dresses also. The flowers most worn are white roses, myrtle, jessamine, lilies, white lilac, narcissus, &c.; worn either in tufts or long trails.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In-door Dress.—White muslin cap, embroidered with a row placed flat upon the front on the rolls; the crown is covered with three similar bands, placed crosswise, and forming, like the flounces upon the crown of each side, a tuft of rose-coloured ribbons.

Peignoir of white muslin, with a single flounce in the middle of the skirt, with large scallops, and in each a rich bouquet of *en broi terie au plumetis*, which gradually disappears in the ground. The front has two columns of embroidery lengthwise; the centre, which narrows up to the waist, is filled with similar bands placed crosswise. This *peignoir* is drawn in at the waist by a double bow of white muslin, the two extremities of which have embroidery similar to that which is within the scallop of the flounce. A small white muslin *pardessus* finishes by a flounce which makes the third upon the skirt; above a band similar to that of the robe runs all around and extends in front as high as the neck. The sleeves *à double bouillonés* are at the end of the same embroidery, together with the muslin bow, which closes the dress at the neck. It is impossible to find a toilet either fresher or in better taste.

Fichu Histori.—This low dress handkerchief has the flaps crossed and hanging down before and behind; the ground is composed of *bouillons* of black tulle or *à pois*. Through each *bouillon* is passed a sky-blue, rose, or other shaded ribbon, according to the tone of the toilet. Over the velvet fastenings is rich lace on *guipure*, in a sort of draught-board pattern. Next are tulle sleeves with ribbons of light colours.

Travelling Mantlet of Prussian velvet, maroon-coloured. This is a new material from the Exhibition, and was immediately adopted by persons of high fashion.

PRIZE MONEY.

(From the London Gazette of Tuesday.)

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

Victoria, R.—Whereas by our Royal Proclamation, dated the 29th day of March, 1854, after referring to our Order in Council, bearing date on the said 29th day of March, 1854, whereby we ordered that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the Emperor of All the Russias, his subjects, or others, inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions (save and except any vessel to which our licence has been or might be granted, or which had been directed to be released from the embargo and had not since arrived at any foreign port), so that our fleets and ships should and might lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of All the Russias, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within our dominions, duly authorised and required to take cognizance thereof, we did order and direct that the net produce of all such prizes taken by any of our ships or vessels of war (save and except when they should be acting on any conjoint expedition with our army, in which case we reserved to ourselves the division and distribution of all prize and booty taken, and also save and except as therein after mentioned), should be for the entire benefit and encouragement of our flag-officers, captains, commanders, and other commissioned officers in our pay, and of all subordinate warrant, petty, and non-commissioned officers, and of the seamen, marines, and soldiers on board our said ships and vessels at the time of the capture, after the same should have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize. And whereas we think fit that officers and crews of any of our ships and vessels of war who shall be placed or sent in charge of any ship or vessel which shall be hereafter captured or detained by any of our ships or vessels of war, shall share in the prizes made during their absence by the ship or vessel on the books of which they may then be borne; we do therefore hereby order and direct that all officers and crews of any of our ships and vessels of war who shall be placed or sent in charge of any ship or vessel which shall be hereafter captured or detained by any of our ships or vessels of war, shall share in the prizes captured during their absence, by the ship or vessel of war on the books of which they may be borne at the time of such prizes being captured, in all respects as if they had been actually on board such ship or vessel at the time of such prizes being captured by her.

Given at our Court at Osborne-house, Isle of Wight, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1855, and in the nineteenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FRENCH FLOATING BATTERY.—The floating-battery *Devastation*, launched last spring at Cherbourg, is now ready to sail for the Baltic. The last two experimental trips made by that movable fortress were most successful. Its greatest speed under steam was 4½ knots an hour, and its average speed 3½. This result was considered the more satisfactory as the special construction of the vessel, the bottom of which is flat and the bow round, must lessen its speed. It is almost incredible that so enormous a mass, covered as it is all over with thick iron plates, and every gun of which weighs 9330 lb., should only draw 7½ feet of water. M. Guieyase, the engineer, has succeeded in attaining the desired end, and the facility with which the *Devastation* obeys the rudder is truly remarkable. A steam-frigate, which left Toulon in the beginning of the month, is expected at Cherbourg to take in tow and conduct to the Baltic that splendid floating battery.

IMPORTANT REFORMS IN POLAND.—The Warsaw correspondent of the *Independence* refers at some length to important reforms about to be accomplished in Poland. In the first place, the Commission of Inquiry, which has hitherto held cognizance of all political offences, is dissolved, and such offences will in future be tried by the ordinary tribunals. Secondly, the Polish language will be substituted for the Russian in all official business and proclamations. Thirdly, instead of the various commissions now charged with the different official departments, officials with the title of "Minister" will be appointed. "These reforms," says the *Independence*, "indicate to a certain extent the commencement of the reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—The effective of the Austrian army now stands at about 400,000 men. Next spring—unless the ordinary course be departed from—there will be a new levy throughout the monarchy. The army is just now severely tried by disease. The deaths in the military hospitals are one in thirty-two. The cholera was raging at Lemberg when the Emperor was lately there. One officer—Col. Wassini—died within a few hours after receiving the approbation of his Sovereign. Provisions in Austria are rather advancing in price, although the harvest promises to be an average one.

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH SHIPPING AT MAZATLAN.—A frightful disaster occurred in the Gulf of Mexico on the night of the 13th of June. A considerable number of vessels were anchored to anchor off the port of Mazatlan. There were mostly British vessels, and some of the most valuable. A violent south wind arose, and the sea became very rough. The vessels were driven to the shore, and many of them were wrecked. The *John Pritchett*, a British ship, was one of the vessels wrecked. The crew were rescued, but the ship was a total loss. The *John Pritchett* was a ship of 1,000 tons, and was bound for San Francisco. She was carrying a cargo of goods, and was valued at £100,000. The loss of the *John Pritchett* was a great disaster to the British shipping company. The company had insured the ship for £100,000, and the loss was a great financial blow to them. The company had also insured the cargo for £100,000, and the loss of the cargo was a great financial blow to them. The company had also insured the crew for £100,000, and the loss of the crew was a great financial blow to them. The company had also insured the ship for £100,000, and the loss of the ship was a great financial blow to them. The company had also insured the cargo for £100,000, and the loss of the cargo was a great financial blow to them. The company had also insured the crew for £100,000, and the loss of the crew was a great financial blow to them.

One day last week no less than twenty strayed children were in the Glasgow Central Police Station, and the police were given to the public by a board affixed to the entrance-gate announcing that there was "A strayed child in the office."

The census of the city of New York, just taken, shows the population of the island to amount to about 750,000. Five years ago it was 517,000. Brooklyn, on the opposite bank of the East River, numbers about 200,000, and Jersey city and Hoboken, on the North River, will carry up the town population of New York, without taking in the surrounding area, to over a million.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

WRITS FOR SOUTHWARK AND MARYLEBONE.

A new writ was also ordered to issue for the borough of Marylebone, in the room of Sir B. Hall, who has accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. F. LILLI declined to answer the queries thus urged, pleading that the information required would be very acceptable to Russia; he stated, however, that efficient reserves had been formed at Malta, and that recruiting for the Foreign Legion was proceeding satisfactorily.

From a discussion took place on the question; and, upon an intimation from EARL GRANVILLE that the Government had no intention of abandoning their Bills for amending the law of partnership, the motion was negatived without a division.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL

hope of being able to effect a compromise between the two sides, but disappointed in this hope from the tenacity with which each clung to their own extreme views, he felt that, in the present state of the bill, and at the present point of the session, it was hopeless to expect to pass it. He had, therefore, moved that the Chairman should report progress, and not ask leave to sit again, as there was no use in wasting the time of the House, which might be more usefully applied to the consideration of bills which might have a chance of passing during the present session.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

The House adjourned at four o'clock for two hours; but, very shortly after resuming at six, was counted out.

SHORT TIME BLEACHING WORKS BILL.

The House having divided, the numbers were—For the second reading, 67; against it, 72: majority against the second reading, 5. The bill was consequently lost.

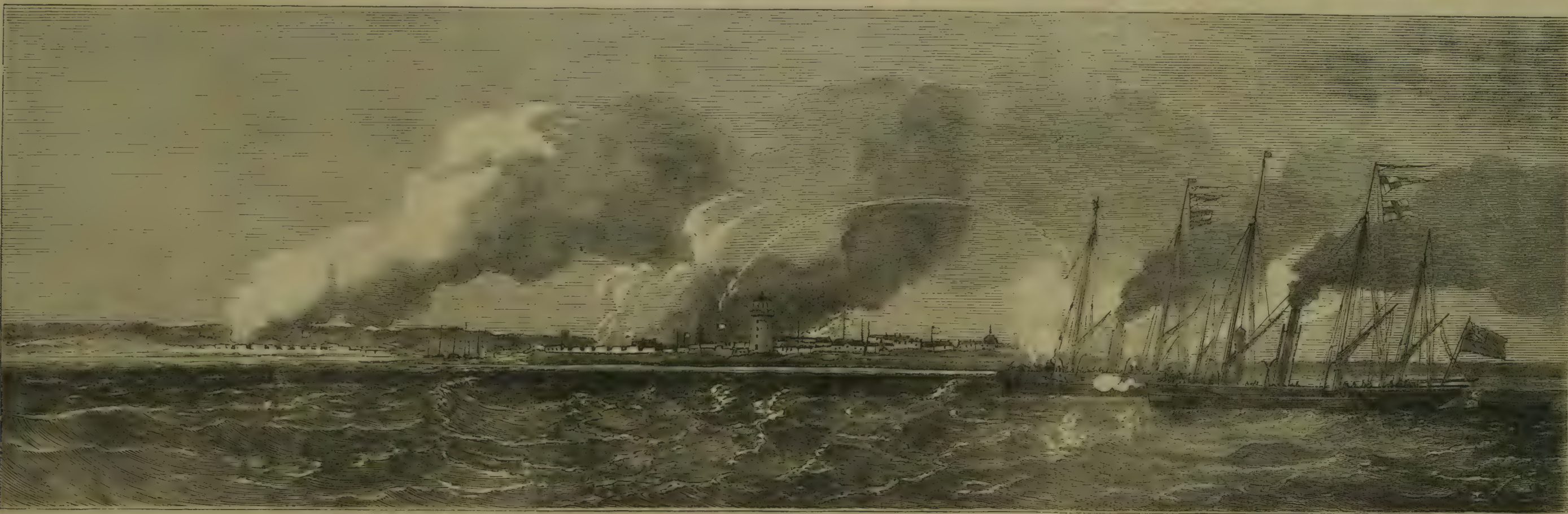
port government works, long suspended for want of the requisite funds, or the raw material to work upon. The Steam Navigation Company, the Welga and Rana, founded in 1844, under Imperial patronage, has just completed a new vessel, a "consort," of a satisfactory position. A barge

The liberality of the Government in throwing open the coal-mines of the country to anybody that likes to work them will, under these circumstances, excite neither surprise nor admiration.—*Letter from Berlin.*

Several bills have as usual been thrown aside on the customary plea that there is no time to carry them during the present Session. And the plea is hardly reconcilable with the fact that the House of Commons counted out last Tuesday, just as if there was nothing at all to be done or, if there was, there were not sufficient hands in attendance to do it. On the very same evening that the "count out" occurred, and a night was consequently lost to the business of the nation, Lord Palmerston withdrew the Tenants' Improvement Compensation Bill for Ireland, on the ground that "there was no time to go on with it." Least there should be any doubt as to the accuracy of the Premier's calculation, the House took up the bill on a long and fruitless discussion, and then adjourned. There is time to proceed with the business which Lord Palmerston has thrown to the waste of the remainder of the evening by counting the time. I would of course prove that his Lordship was right in saying that there was no time for further progress.



H.M.S. "EXMOUTH" AND "BLENHEIM" COVERING GUN-BOATS DURING AN ATTACK ON THE FORTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE NARVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE GUN BOATS "PINCHER" AND "SNAP" ATTACKING THE FORTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE NARVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE GUN-BOATS "THISTLE" AND "WEASEL" CUTTING OUT TRADING CRAFT, OFF CRONSTADT.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

WE have given several Engravings this week of some of the late operations of the Baltic fleet, from sketches taken on the spot. That of the two gun-boats, *Pincher* and *Snap*, attacking the forts at the mouth of the river Narva, took place on the 18th of June. Another Engraving represents the *Ermouth*, Admiral Seymour, and the *Blenheim*, Captain Hall, covering the two gun-boats during their spirited attack on the Russian forts.

The work in which the two gun-boats *Thistle* and *Weasel* are engaged,

as given above, is the cutting out Russian trading vessels along the shore, in the neighbourhood of Cronstadt, under the protection of the *Royal George*, which may be seen on the left hand, with one of her boats in the foreground.

The Engraving of the *Nile* practising, at general quarters, off Seskar, shows the ample proportions of that noble vessel as she rides at anchor.

It will be seen from Captain Yelverton's despatch, in this week's Supplement, that he almost managed to have a fair fight with a Russian vessel: "Having opened the bay called Trangsund," says the Captain, "we saw a Russian man-of-war steamer, with two large gun-boats in tow, not

far off. This most novel and unexpected sight of a Russian man-of-war for once clear of a stone wall, and to all appearance inclined to give us a fair and honest fight, created the greatest enthusiasm amongst the men and officers. I directed Mr. Hale, commanding the *Ruby*, to open fire on her at once; but she very soon retired out of range, having, I think, received some damage."

This is always the way with the Russian men-of-war. When they are three or four to one, as at Sinope, the Russian navy can perform wonders, but they always flinch when they find that they have not greatly the advantage in point of numbers.



"THE NILE" EXERCISING IN GENERAL QUARTERS, BALTIC FLEET.

[illegible]

THE TURKISH LOAN.

LAST year a loan was negotiated for Turkey, nominally for £5,000,000, but of which only between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 were actually raised. To defray the current expenses of her military and naval services, a further loan had become imperative, or Turkey must "come to a stand," and be unable to bear her part in the great struggle against Russian aggression. The ordinary revenue of Turkey, it appears, is about £10,000,000, an amount of annual receipt quite inadequate to her present annual expenditure. The loan of last year, the principal portion of which was subscribed for in this country, was raised at eighty per cent, and, after deducting commissions, and numerous expenses incidental to remitting the money to Constantinople, the actual amount which reached the Turkish Treasury became shorn of much of its "fair proportions."

Had Turkey gone into the Money-market to raise her second loan, with no better terms to offer than on the last occasion, and no better guarantee than her own already over-taxed resources, she would have found it difficult to supply her wants to the extent desired. Under these circumstances she applied to her allies, in her hour of need, and the executive powers of both England and France agreed to guarantee, conjointly, the interest on a Loan of £5,000,000, to be applied to the military exigencies of the Sultan. A copy of the convention containing the guarantee was signed in London on the 27th of June, and contains the following five articles:—

The first binds the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French to guarantee jointly the interest of the Loan of £5,000,000, subject to the approval of the English and French Legislatures. The second fixes the interest payable on the Loan at four per cent per annum, and provides that the interest and sinking fund of the Loan shall form a charge on the whole revenue of the Ottoman Empire, and especially on the annual amount of the tribute of Egypt, which remains over and above the part thereof appropriated to the first loan, and moreover on the Customs of Smyrna and Syria. The Sultan engages to remit to the Bank of England on the 25th June and 25th December in each year the full amount of one half-year's interest and sinking fund on the whole amount of the Loan. By article 4, the allied Sovereigns of France and England consent to transmit to the Porte the proceeds of the Loan so as to save the expense that would otherwise be incurred by the Ottoman Government. Article 5 provides that the convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The French Executive on the 17th instant laid this Convention before their Legislative Assembly, by whom it was sanctioned; and it remained only for the Government of this country to submit to the House of Commons, in Committee, the resolution which on Friday night (last week) was the subject of one of the most interesting debates of the Session.

After a severe struggle, the Resolution was carried by a majority of only three; the numbers having been 135 for, and 132 against it. This trifling majority in support of a measure which Mr. Gladstone characterised as one of the "most serious and formidable" questions at the present moment, excited the greatest astonishment among all classes connected with the mercantile and moneyed interest in the City, and especially on the Stock Exchange. With the exception of a few persons—who may have been "behind the scenes" of the House of Commons during the previous two days, and knew how the strings were being pulled—the general belief had been that there would have been no opposition, or scarcely any; and the surprise, therefore, was proportionally great on learning by how near a chance the resolution had been saved from annihilation.

The issue involved in the adoption or rejection of the Convention, was practically of far higher importance than the bare fact of a Loan to Turkey. Under ordinary circumstances England and France might have agreed, or refused, to stand sponsors to the Loan; and Turkey, on the one hand, would have got her money on all the easier terms, or, on the other, the Sultan, like many a "gentleman in difficulties," must have made the best bargain the position of his credit in the Money-market might allow. But the executive powers of both nations having already agreed on the proposition, and the preliminaries on one side having been denuded by the corroborative approval of the determining power in France, England would have stood in the unenviable position of multiplying the act of her great ally, had she negatived the undertaking of her own executive. It was urged in the course of the debate on Friday week that the conjoint guarantee of the two nations was likely to lead, at some future time, to dissension, supposing that France, from any cause, should neglect or decline to pay her quota of the interest; but this is a contingency, and a remote one. That dissension, or, to say the least, ill-feeling or mistrust, would be engendered in the mind of our ally by our refusal to accept the obligation which he had already endorsed, is not a remote contingency, but a present and certain fact. We should have placed France in the humiliating position of constraining her to undo what she had done, and ourselves in the still worse plight of having jeopardised the existence of those friendly relations which it is so much to our interest to maintain, and which we have taken such great pains to foster.

It was also urged, in opposition, that the guarantee of the Loan was, in effect, a *subsidy*; that during the last war the amount subsidised for Prussia, Sardinia, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Bavaria, Russia, and other Powers, exceeded fifty-eight millions, no fraction of which ever returned to this country; moreover, that no faith could be placed in Turkey's "promise to pay" from her utter inability to meet her engagements out of so slender an income. Greece, it was argued, was a case in point. In 1832 that country raised a loan upon the guarantees of England, France, and Russia; and Lord Palmerston on that occasion had said that "the guarantee contained in the convention would not involve England in the liability of paying one shilling of the loan, as it was distinctly arranged that the whole revenue of Greece should, in the first instance, be applied to the payment of the interest and the debt, by instalments; so that England could not be called upon unless on the failure of that revenue." And yet, Greece did not pay, and we had therefore to pay for her, so far as we, individually, had guaranteed. Mr. Pitt, in 1795, gave the same assurance to Parliament on the occasion of a loan to Austria, and the *dépoulement* was much the same: not one farthing of the interest did Austria pay; and as regarded the capital, she finally effected a composition of about half-a-crown or three shillings in the pound.

It is quite possible it may so happen, in the case of Turkey, as it has happened in the cases of Austria and Greece, and many other Powers; but there is no help for it. War is unquestionably an expensive luxury; and if we are to have it, it is futile to grumble at the cost. The present is a case of emergency, and we cannot hang back at such a moment; we must stand forward with our subsidy, or guarantee, whichever we may please to term it; though, in sober earnest, it very probably matters not which. A very little forethought at the commencement of the struggle would have satisfied us that, should the war last more than a year, we should find ourselves compelled to replenish the exchequer of our weaker ally, as well as our own, or give up the contest altogether. It is no new thing we are called upon to do; we had done it before, all through the last war, and with scarcely raising a question: if we had not, the armies of our then allies must, for want of our aid, as Lord Palmerston says of the present Turkish army, have "fallen to pieces."

During the old war, which lasted twenty-two years, from 1793 to 1815, we added to the debt of this country £601,000,000, or an average of rather more than twenty-seven millions each year. In the first year of the present war (and the outset of a campaign

is confessedly the most expensive) we have not, if we were to include this £5,000,000 as a *subsidy* to Turkey, reached that yearly average; and we may, therefore, consider ourselves, as yet, far more fortunate than "our fathers who went before us."

On Monday night the Chairman of the Committee brought up the Report upon the Turkish Loan; and a further discussion ensued, which was chiefly remarkable for the conciliatory spirit manifested on this occasion by those who had so strenuously opposed the resolution on the previous Friday.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PANACEUS REEIVIVUS.—Pieces or Pawns are sometimes introduced into a Problem when not required either for the attack or defence, for the purpose of equalising the forces, or of giving the position a greater resemblance to an actual end-game. In a word, "to dress the board."

E. T. B.—It is neat but very obvious. Try again.

BRID.—Persons wishing to subscribe for Mr. C. Tomlinson's "Chess Annual" should send their names to that gentleman. His address is No. 12, Bedford-place, Amptill-square.

DEVA.—We shall try and find a niche for your Enigma.

J. T. M. A.—THE LAWS OF CHESS.—Your objection is reasonable, and we are glad to learn that it is in contemplation when the Committee have agreed upon the alterations submitted to them, to publish the revised code in a pamphlet, so that the Chess community at large may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon it.

C. B. D.—We have not space just now to answer questions of so little interest to the general reader. By referring to the rules of the game, in the "Chess-player's Handbook," or any other modern treatise on Chess, you will obtain all the information required.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 594. by Dervon, P. P., J. Stonehouse, Phoenix, Mira, Lex, D. D., Mercator, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 595. by W. G., Mercator, Phoenix, H. M. C., Peter, P. G., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 596. by Adam, J. A. M., Falconham, M. P., Dervon, Mira, B. L. S., G. P., W. T. M., Oniero, Allyn, Mona, H. B. N., Perses, Alpha, R. W. F., B. B., Spectator, subscriber, Arulycman, F. R. S., True Blue, Observer, are correct. All others are wrong.

WHITE.
1. K takes P
2. K to KB 3rd

BLACK.
P takes P (ch)
(best)
P to Q 6th

WHITE.
3. P to K 4th (ch)
4. B to Q 2nd
5. B to Q B 3rd—Mate.

BLACK.
K to Q 5th
K takes Kt

PROBLEM No. 597.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

An amusing Game in the late match between M. DE RIVIERE and M. LA ROCHE.

(Irregular Opening).

BLACK (M. de R.) **WHITE (M. La R.)**
1. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to K 4th P to Q B 4th
3. P to Q 5th P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q B 4th P to K 4th
5. K B to Q 3rd K B to K 2nd
6. P to K B 4th (a) P takes P
7. Q B takes P K B to K B 3rd
8. Q to Q B 2nd Q to Q Kt 3rd
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Q B to K Kt 5th
10. K Kt to K B 3rd Q takes Kt
11. P takes B Q Kt to Q 2nd
12. Castles (on K's side) P to Q R 3rd
13. Q B to K 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
14. P to K B 4th P to K Kt 4th (b)

BLACK (M. de R.) **WHITE (M. La R.)**
15. P to K 5th (c) Q P takes P
16. P takes K Kt P B takes P
17. B takes Kt K R to K Kt sq
18. Kt to K 4th P to K B 3rd
19. Q to K B 2nd P to K B 4th (d)
20. P to Q 6th P takes B
21. P takes Kt P to K B 5th
22. Kt to Q B 3rd (e) P to K Kt 5th
23. Q to K R 4th (f) Kt to K B 3rd
24. B to K 4th P to K Kt 6th
25. P takes P Q takes Q Kt P
26. K to R sq Q takes Kt
27. Q Kt to Q sq Q takes P
28. Q R to Q 8th K takes P
And wins.

(a) The opening is much in favour of Black, from the greater freedom of his forces.
(b) From this point the game becomes more and more interesting to the end.
(c) Very well played.
(d) This was a miscalculation, evidently.
(e) The last move, Black has now an irresistible advantage.
(f) Kt to Q 5th, first, would, perhaps, have been stronger play.

The following is one of several interesting games just played between the great German master, VON HEYDEBRAND DER LAZA, and M. DE RIVIERE.

(Two Knights' Opening).

WHITE (M. de R.) **BLACK (Von H.)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th K Kt to K B 3rd
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd (a) K B to Q Kt 5th
5. Castles Castles
6. P to Q 3rd B takes Kt
7. P takes B P to Q 3rd
8. Q B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
9. Q B to K R 4th Q B to K 3rd
10. K B to Q Kt 3rd Q to K 2nd
11. P to Q 4th B takes B
12. Q R P takes B P takes P
13. P takes P P to K Kt 4th
14. P to K 5th P takes P
15. P takes P Q Kt takes P
16. K R to K sq Kt takes Kt (ch)
17. Q takes Kt Q to Q 3rd
18. B to K Kt 3rd Q to Q B 3rd
19. Q takes Q P takes Q

WHITE (M. de R.) **BLACK (Von H.)**
20. B takes P Kt to Q 4th
21. B to Q 6th K R to Q sq
22. B to Q B 5th P to Q R 3rd
23. P to Q B 4th Kt to Q B 2nd
24. B to Q Kt 6th K R to Q 2nd
25. B takes Kt K R takes B
26. K R to K 3rd (c) K R to Q 2nd
27. P to K Kt 4th K to K 2nd
28. Q R to Q R 5th K R to Q 3rd
29. K to Kt 2nd K to Kt 3rd
30. K R to K 3rd K R to Q 5th
31. P to K B 3rd K R to Q 3rd
32. K R to K 7th Q Rto Q Kt sq
33. Q R takes Q R P Q takes Q Kt P
34. K R to Q B 7th K R to K B 3rd
35. K R takes Q B P Q R takes P (ch)
36. K to Kt 2nd Q R to K B 7th (ch)
And the game was resigned as a drawn battle.

(a) The usual move now is K Kt to Kt 5th. See "The Handbook," p. 142.
(b) This enables White to equalise the forces; but Q to K B 5th, followed by P to K R 4th or K R to K 7th, according to Black's play, would have been more attacking and Chess-like.
(c) K R to K 5th would, perhaps, have been better.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 925.—A Study, by HORWITZ.

White: K at K B 5th, B at K Kt 8th and Q 4th, P at K Kt 2nd.
Black: K at K R 6th, P at K B 2nd.

White to play, and win.

No. 926.—A Study, by HORWITZ.

White: K at Q 3rd, Kts at K 7th and Q Kt 7th.
Black: K at Q Kt 5th; Ps at Q Kt 4th, Q Kt 7th, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and win.

THE "CHESS-PLAYER'S ANNUAL FOR 1856." Edited by Charles Tomlinson, author of "Amusements in Chess;" "Chess, a Poem, in Four Parts," &c.—Large as is the literature of Chess, there is still abundance of material for the enrichment of the periodical which, under judicious treatment and management, might be a most interesting and valuable work. Mr. Tomlinson has in contemplation to publish such a work, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to do so. The work will be published in four parts, and will contain a great deal of interesting and valuable material. It will be a most valuable work for the Chess player, and for the general reader who is interested in the game. The work will be published in four parts, and will contain a great deal of interesting and valuable material. It will be a most valuable work for the Chess player, and for the general reader who is interested in the game.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Great preparations are making for the reception of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the other members of the Royal family, on their approaching visit to Paris. Fêtes on a scale of unprecedented grandeur will be given at Paris and St. Cloud.

A congress of all the members of the Bourbon family, including Maria Christina of Spain, is to take place shortly somewhere in Germany. To that project is ascribed the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier at Salzburg.

Prince de Saxe-Wiemar arrived by the last packet at Marseilles, from the Crimea, on his way to England.

The Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by her two sons, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, arrived at Frankfurt on the 16th inst.

The King of Portugal and his brother were to leave Turin on the 19th inst. for Milan, the Lago Maggiore, and the Simplon.

The Greek Chamber has passed a vote of thanks to Lord Carlebone for the favourable manner in which the Greeks are mentioned in his "Diary in Turkish Waters."

The King of Denmark still suffers from the effects of the fall from his horse last month.

A letter from Erdmannsdorff states that the King of Prussia had another attack of fever on the 16th, which lasted the whole day. He passed, however, a tolerably good night.

The Earl of Lincoln has taken his departure on a Continental tour. It is understood his Lordship will extend his travels as far as Constantinople and Egypt.

The marriage of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria with the Infanta Maria Amalia, the sister of the King of Spain, is decided upon. A courier from Rome has brought a memorandum—some say a monition—from his Holiness.

The French Minister of War has sent the sum of 50,000 francs to the Bavarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to provide for the wants of the French prisoners in Russia.

Certain noble young bachelors are about to give a ball at the house of the Earl of Ellesmere, in Belgrave-square.

On Saturday Sir George Brown breakfasted at the United Service Club with the Duke of Cambridge and a select few of the officers who have recently returned from active service with the British army in the East.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant are expected at Venice at the end of this month, and will stay there about a fortnight.

The Marquis de Rochemore died at Arbecast week, at the age of ninety, in consequence of injury from being thrown from a carriage. The deceased accompanied Louis XVIII. throughout his exile; and, at the Restoration in 1814, returned with that Monarch to France.

Mr. Wilson stated in the House, on Monday night, with regard to the £150,000 the surplus of the Exhibition fund, and the £150,000 voted by the House at the end of 1852, making together £300,000, that that sum had all been expended in the purchase of the property at Kensington.

It is said that the author of the pamphlet on the war, at one time ascribed to Prince Napoleon, is Merlowski, a leader in an insurrection in Prussian Poland in 1846.

Ex-President Fillmore visited the birthplace of Burns on Thursday week, and embarked for Belfast in the evening.

The Commissary-General Le Play has caused placards to be posted throughout the Paris Exhibition calling on exhibitors to affix the prices to their articles, as this information is not only desired by the public, but will serve as a base for the award of recompenes by the jurors.

Mr. William Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, has been confined to his house by indisposition during the last few days.

The Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Fox, is very dangerously ill, and little hope of his recovery is entertained.

A large statue in bronze of General Rapp, designed by M. Bartholdi, and cast by M. Charned, is being exhibited in the Champs Elysees, nearly opposite the Exhibition Palace.

The Arctic Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the claims of the commanders of the recent Arctic expedition for a reward for the discovery of a north-west passage, have come to a determination to recommend that £5000 should be given to Captain McClure.

Colonel Mayrol and Colonel Trobbo, Spanish Carlist refugees, have just been expelled from France, and sent to England.

Professor Longfellow has two volumes of new poems nearly ready for the press—both will probably be published before the year is out. One is a collection of lyrics; the other a narrative poem, based upon Indian legends.

Mrs. Hope has withdrawn the appeal lodged in the House of Lords against the decision of the Lord Chancellor, which deprives her of the care of her children.

A party of negroes, dressed in the newest style of Parisian fashion, are now visiting Paris. These ebony gentlemen are functionaries at the Court of His Imperial Majesty Faustin I., better known as Soulouque. Among them are General Count Elca, Senator, Grand Chancellor of the Empire—of Hayti; Viscount Elca, his son; Baron Simon, Senator; and the Count de Val, Senator.

On the 17th inst. a duel was fought at Placenza between Count Francesco Zonardi and an Austrian officer. The latter was dangerously wounded in the head, and M. Zonardi slightly in the hand. This is the third hostile meeting during the year between Italians and Germans.

The foundation-stone of a new theatre was laid in Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, by Mr. G. V. Becke, on the 10th of April.

Rossini is staying at the waters of Trouville. A correspondent of the Brussels *Independence* says that the great composer travelled there partly by post-horses and partly by water—railways inspiring him with great terror.

Colonel Dura, who some short time back assassinated a lady of rank at Barcelona, avoided the execution of the sentence of death pronounced against him by poisoning himself the night before his sentence was to have been carried into effect.

The estate of Dulch, in the county of Fife, the property of the late Lord Cunningham, has been purchased by Mr. Meiklam for £29,000.

Lola Montez, with a theatrical troop under her charge, left San Francisco on the 6th June, in a sailing-vessel (the barque *Fanny Major*), bound for Australia. She will join the stage there, and will afterwards go to Europe via China, Calcutta, and Sebastopol.

A German singer, formerly of some celebrity, Madame Stockl-Heinefetter, has just expired in a madhouse at Vienna.

Owing to the abundance of cash in the hands of the large discount-houses in London, they have lately reduced their rate for money at call from 2½ to 2¼ per cent.

The harvest is in full activity in the south of France, and is favoured by fine weather. The local newspapers say that it is generally satisfactory.

The Imperial Institution for Military Geography at Vienna has announced a map of all the military roads of Russia.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased three-quarters of a million sterling during the last fortnight, owing to heavy remittances to India, and to some slight extent to the Continent.

A young man named Andrew Moreland was on Saturday committed for trial, at Liverpool, on a charge of stealing two £100 notes from a desk in the Exchange, where they had been left for a few minutes.

A soldier, on trial for habitual drunkenness, in Paris, last week, was addressed by the President: "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in defence?" "Nothing, please your honour, but habitual thirst."

A Newcastle newspaper, in noticing the state of trade on the banks of the Tyne, says, that the manufacture of Epsom salts is pretty brisk, and that one firm alone is manufacturing twenty tons a week.

A tomb of a Phœnician King has been discovered at Beyrout, at an immense depth from the surface. The sarcophagus is of black marble, with a curious Hebrew inscription, expressing the most elevated philosophic sentiments. The Duc de Luyne, who found the tomb, is about to present it to the French Institute.

The Australian papers notice the production of a vineyard, the property of Mr. Belperend, which this season produced twelve tons of grapes and 2000 gallons of colonial or white wine, which is extremely pleasant, and without containing the heat of sherry; is something of the lemon flavour, and of a light character.

The *Echo du Mont Blanc* states, that a fire broke out on the 19th at Chamounix, which destroyed twenty-five private houses and three hotels.

A statistical congress is to assemble in Paris in the month of September, and the Foreign Ministers have been requested to notify it to their respective Governments, so that all may be duly represented.

During a thunderstorm in Ireland, last week, a woman was killed by lightning at her own door, and a man was severely burnt. Several sheep were killed by the electric fluid near Philipstown.



THE NEW SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE MAIL-PACKET
"ALLIANCE."

HER fast and beautiful vessel, built by Messrs. C. Mare and Co., of Orchard-yard, Blackwall, and fitted with engines by the Messrs. Seaward and Capel, of Millwall, Poplar, has just been added by the South-Western Railway Company to their fleet of Continental steam-vessels—a fleet which reckons in its list some of the swiftest boats in the world. She has been built expressly for the Southampton and Havre station, and has given such promise of speed in the trip from the Thames to the Southampton Water as to justify the conclusion that some hours will be saved by her in the passage between the two ports above mentioned.

This vessel has been named the *Alliance* in commemoration of the happy union of the two rival countries, and in placing a boat of her qualities on this station, the management of the South-Western Company have proved that they are both ambitious and willing to keep pace with other ports in having vessels of the highest class of speed, for facilitating as far as possible the quickness of transit across the Channel. She is commanded by Capt. Smith, late of the *Atalanta*, who is well known on this station, both for his merits as a seaman and gentlemanly attention to the comforts of his passengers. The system of ventilation on board the vessels of this Company is admirable; and in the *Alliance* every advanced improvement for comfort in every respect has been carried out to the most minute details. Her dimensions and power are as follow:—

"THE ALLIANCE" SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE MAIL STEAMER.

Length between perpendiculars	...	...	175 feet 4½ in.
Length on keel for tonnage	...	...	161 " 2½ "
Breadth for tonnage	...	...	23 " 7 "
Depth amidships	...	...	15 " 8½ "
Burthen in tons	...	...	476 76-94ths.
Power	...	...	160 horses.

THE "ECKFORD WEBB."

THIS extraordinary craft recently arrived at Queenstown, where she has excited great interest from her remarkable performances. She is, in American nautical phraseology, "tern-rigged," with three masts, each 84 feet long, on which are set three fore and aft mainsails; over these are set three gaff-topsails; she has also staysails in the main mizen-topmast, but no square sails. Each mast is supplied with a splendid winch, by the aid of which two men hoist the sails in five minutes. She has in the log 309 miles for 24 hours; and the Captain (Graffam) states that during some of the hours she ran sixteen miles. She arrived from Charleston in twenty-one days, notwithstanding unfavourable weather during the passage. The *Eckford Webb* was built by Mr. Thomas Dunham, of New York. Her dimensions are—length, 137 feet; breadth, 30 feet. She carries 494 tons; and her draught of water is 11½ feet. Although loaded with 60 tons ballast, and 1560 square bales of cotton, she received orders from Messrs. N. G. Seymour and Co., and proceeded to the Baltic. She has only six men crew.



"THE ECKFORD WEBB," OF NEW YORK.

THE LATROBE TESTIMONIAL.

THIS superb piece of plate has been presented, under gratifying circumstances, which are thus described in the inscription:—



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. LATROBE, LATE GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

Presented to his Excellency CHARLES JOSEPH LATROBE, Esq., the first Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, in commemoration of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-colonists, and of the signal success which, under Divine Providence, has attended his administration of the Government of the Colony during fourteen years.

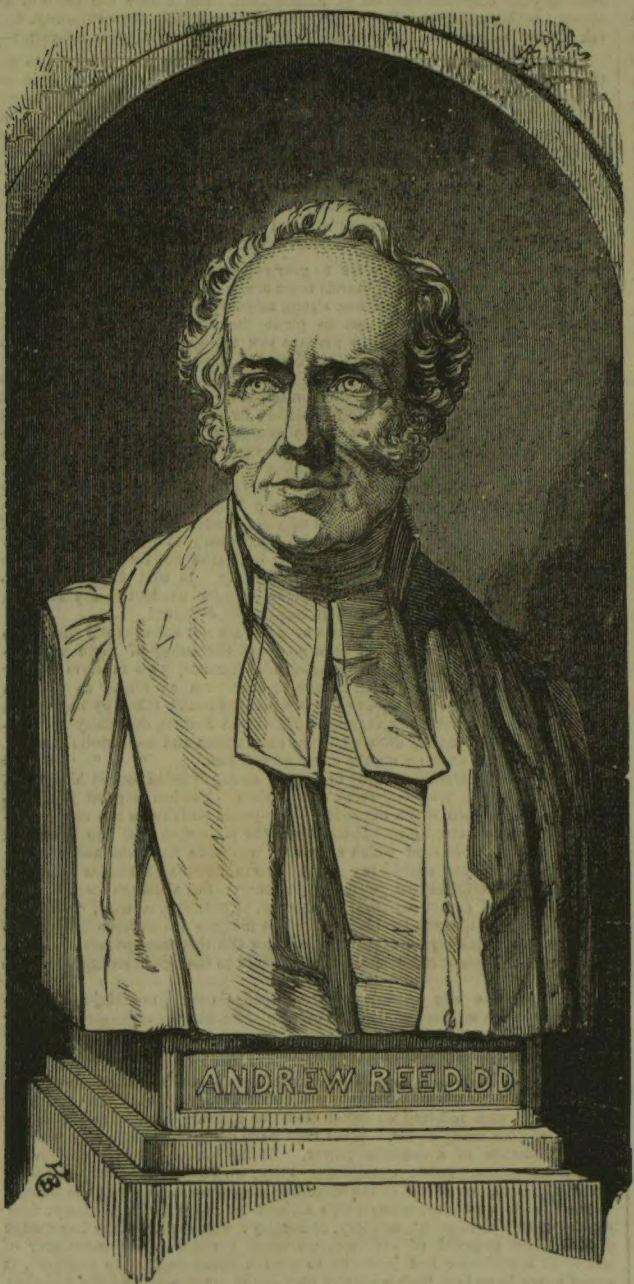
The Testimonial consists of a handsome Dinner Service, of silver, value £800, with the centre Candelabrum represented in the Illustration. The figures on the base of the Candelabrum are a native Australian, with weapons and shield, carrying an opossum; next is a digger, bearing his "swag;" and a shepherd, with sheep. The branches rise from rich fern-trees growing from the base.

Mr. Latrobe was also, on leaving Victoria, presented with a Gold Cup, value a thousand guineas. The Cup bears the same inscription as the centre ornament. The latter and service have been manufactured by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., of Duke street.

ROBBERY AT ALDERSHOTT CAMP.—On Saturday morning information was received that Colour-Sergeant William Ferguson had stolen £30 in gold belonging to the company of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, of which he was Pay-Sergeant. He was formerly in the police at Cambridge, Oxford, and Tonbridge-wells and is a pensioner from the East India Company's service.

MARBLE BUST OF THE REV. ANDREW REED, D.D.,
BY FOLEY.

THE original of this ably-executed bust will be recollected as the founder of the Asylum for Idiots, whose handsome new establishment, at Earlswood Common, near Redhill, was opened a few days since.



MARBLE BUST OF DR. ANDREW REED, BY FOLEY.

Dr. Reed is well known, and highly esteemed, both in England and America, as pastor of one of the largest and most important churches belonging to the Congregational order. The fact that he has held this position for more than forty years, with honour to himself and great usefulness to his people, is no small eulogy; and it was to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the settlement of their pastor over them

that the congregation united in spontaneous and liberal contributions to signalise so happy an event, the possession of a faithful and enduring representation of their friend and guide; and we congratulate them that the sculptor, Mr. Foley, has succeeded so admirably in his artistic commemoration. But to the high position of a distinguished divine Dr. Reed adds that of the enlightened philanthropist.

If the reader has visited that noble erection at Clapton, the London Orphan Asylum, he may have noticed in the board-room, a fine portrait of Dr. Reed, by Patten, with an inscription acknowledging him the founder of the institution on the building itself, the date of formation in 1813. The mind instantly reverts to those bygone years, and wonders to contemplate a young man of six-and-twenty, just started on the great theatre of life, encountering the arduous and self-denying duties which must have devolved upon him in the course he had selected. A few years later we find Dr. Reed labouring for the attainment of a new object—the establishment of a Home for Infant Orphans. And who that has visited Epping forest will forget the Asylum at Wanstead, with its groups of happy little children, so cared for as to be ignorant of the sorrows of the orphan?

In 1844 Dr. Reed started a new Asylum for Infant Orphans, now known as the New Asylum for Fatherless Children, having a fundamental rule, securing to the child a religious training, which shall in no way interfere with or oppose the opinions held by its surviving parent or guardian.

And last, but not least, we see him, with undiminished energy, securing a home, in the best sense of the term, for the Idiot—the poor Idiot, so long neglected and forgotten, scorned, and degraded! It remains for posterity fully to appreciate these services; and when the individual whose memory will be associated with the greatest benefactors of his race shall no longer live and act among them, it will be a satisfaction to feel that what the art of man could do to preserve his remembrance and identity was previously accomplished.

There is room enough, and work enough, for all; but he is most wise who early seeks to discover his place and his mission, and diligently pursues that course unmoved by cavil. Such a man is Dr. Reed.

"SERMON-TIME IN A
SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN
COUNTRY PARISH CHURCH.
BY J. STIRLING.

"THE LOVERS' WALK.
BY A. MUNRO.

THE last of our Illustrations from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for the present year will be found to afford a faithful view of the value of the contributions to the collection made by men without the pale of the Academy. To Mr.



"THE LOVERS' WALK"—SKETCH FOR A MARBLE GROUP, BY A. MUNRO.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIANS IN A COUNTRY PARISH CHURCH—THE SERMON."—PAINTED BY J. STIRLING.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

J. Stirling we are indebted for permission to engrave his "Sermon Time in a Scottish Presbyterian Country Parish Church" (No. 357 of the Middle Room); and to Mr. A. Munro we are under similar obligation for permission to copy his poetic group of "The Lovers' Walk."

Mr. Stirling, to use a Scottish expression, has evidently "sat under" more Scottish ministers than one. He has been, it is clear, an attentive observer of the effects of many sermons on very different congregations. Mr. Phillip, in his "Collecting the Offering in a Scottish Kirk" (engraved in our paper a fortnight ago) was not more attentive to the progress of the church ladies for collecting alms than Mr. Stirling has been alive to the influences of a Scottish sermon. Who does not remember Hogarth's inimitable "Sleeping Congregation!" But there is in Hogarth what Mr. Stirling has purposely omitted, a touch of caricature, admirable in its place, where Hogarth has placed it, but not in keeping with the spirit of Mr. Stirling's composition. Hogarth would have made that young fellow with his thumbs in the arm-pit openings of a new waistcoat looking a little more suspiciously at the girl who is standing near him, laboriously attentive to the threatening and painstaking discourse now in its fifth or sixth division. The girl, too, would have had a divided duty between the minister in the pulpit and the young man in the seat before her.

The man who is offering the mull to the sleep-overtaken listener, on the left of Mr. Stirling's composition, reminds us of an incident that occurred in a Scottish kirk during sermon-time, and not very many years since. The minister, in a most pathetic, and, as he thought, convincing part of his discourse, had his eye arrested by the frequent half-concealed and unseemly exchanges of snuff-boxes and mulls from one portion of the congregation to the other. He hemmed and looked unutterable things while continuing his discourse. But his hems and looks were to very little purpose. It was time, he thought, to interfere. He stopped his discourse, and, throwing his voice into the least attentive part of the congregation, he exclaimed in a loud Scottish accent, "Nae blin' hoying o' snuff-boxes; nae blin' hoying o' snuff-boxes!" There was an immediate but not a permanent effect; and the discourse (it was too long) came to a much-wished-for termination. Mr. Stirling's picture is carefully and conscientiously painted.

We have had several opportunities of speaking of Mr. Munro's talents and of directing attention to the earnest and thoughtful beauty of his works. In his "Lovers' Walk" we see the result of a careful observance of nature and of a like careful study of the works of Flaxman and Stothard. He calls it "A Sketch for a Marble Group," and finds his motto in Mr. Allingham's songs:—

Sweet shall fall the whisper'd tale
Soft the double shadow.

We hope to see it in marble, and in a place in which it will be seen to advantage.

MUSIC.

THE LESSEE OF DRURY LANE, encouraged by the success of his season of low-priced Italian opera, has begun an after-season of English opera on the same terms. He commenced, on Saturday last, with Balfe's pretty opera, "The Bohemian Girl." The theatre was as full as possible, and the performance was received with the warmest applause. The character of the heroine was sustained by Miss Lucy Escott, the young American singer, whose successful appearance in Italian opera has been already noticed. She was not less successful now: she acted with grace and feeling, and sang beautifully. The highly-popular air, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," was vehemently encored. Mr. Elliot Gayler has not sufficient strength for a principal tenor part in a great theatre; but his voice, though weak, is not unpleasing, and his performance altogether was respectable. Mr. Hamilton Braham did justice to the part of Count Arnheim; and Mr. Corri's *Devilshoof* was grotesque and amusing. The orchestra and chorus were good; and the whole *mise en scène* was creditable to the theatre.

A DISPUTE has taken place between the Committee of the Birmingham Festival and Madame Clara Novello, which has given rise to a correspondence in the local papers. The Committee, it appears, offered Madame Novello, for the approaching festival, the same terms which she had accepted in 1852. These terms, however, she declined, demanding, as the Committee state, a sum considerably larger; upon which the negotiation was broken off. This is the whole question between the parties. Madame Novello (or her brother in her behalf) accuses the Birmingham gentlemen of illiberality, while they answer the charge. Neither party specifies the sum demanded and refused; but the fact that Madame Novello was offered the same amount she had received at the last Festival appears to us decisive of the question. What was sufficient for her in 1852 ought to be sufficient for her now. The inordinate terms demanded by, and conceded to, those performers who are denominated *stars* has long been complained of as injurious both to our dramatic and musical entertainments. The evil, of late, has increased; and we think that the Birmingham Committee have done well to make a stand against it.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE GRAIN MERCHANTS.—Considering the amount of trouble and sophistry which the Russian Government has lately expended in trying to make the neutral nations of Central Europe believe that England was in her practice of this year departing from the principles that she put forth last year with regard to the treatment of neutrals, it may be worth while to draw attention to the treatment experienced at the hands of the Russian Government by foreigners whose stores of corn were laid under embargo at Odessa, in the spring of last year. At the time above mentioned the exportation of corn from Odessa was prohibited, and the stocks then lying in the granaries there were taken possession of by the local authorities, on the understanding that the grain was to become the property of the Crown for the supply of troops located in those parts, but that the proprietors should at the time of its being made over receive full payment of its value in hard cash, so as to secure them against all loss. In the course of the summer these various quantities of grain were turned over to the representatives of the Government, who gave acknowledgements for the quantities received, but no payment. In consequence of repeated complaints made on this subject a committee was appointed by the Russian Government to sit in Odessa to examine the claims made by different houses in that port, and submit them, when approved, to the Governor-General. This ensued in course of time, and in January of this year Prince Gortschakoff published his decision, that all stores of grain for which the Government had given receipts should be paid for at the price of 372 silver copecks per chetwert—a price considerably below the actual cost. But even then no payment was forthcoming. From that time till now the only news the parties concerned have obtained on the matter has been contained in an announcement which has also appeared in the organ of the Russian Government here, the pseudo-patriotic *Kreuz Zeitung*, and which runs as follows:—"With regard to the corn belonging to foreign subjects which was left lying at Odessa after the prohibition to export it, the Military Council in St. Petersburg has come to the following resolution:—The Governor-General has to instruct the committee appointed in Odessa to examine the claims of the merchants with reference to the price and the quantity of the grain, as well as the expenses upon it, to draw up accounts of the same, and bring them to the knowledge of the parties concerned, with the request that they will lay before the commission any objections they may have to make against them. The commission will then decide upon the latter, and submit their decision to the Governor-General, who will forward the same to the Military Council in St. Petersburg, accompanied by his own remarks. As the final decision must also be made dependent on political circumstances, it will be referred to the Minister of War for the purpose of his laying his judgment upon the matter before the Ministerial Committee. A more brazen-faced piece of official chicanery it is difficult to imagine. The ready-money payment of the prime cost, with expenses, as promised, has become an indefinite expectation of an uncertain amount, to be fixed at some future time by a Government committee, and then successively submitted to the Governor-General, the Military Council, and the Ministerial Committee, with the assistance of the Minister of the War! The grain that was originally 'taken for Government account' is now 'grain that was left lying there;' and whether any payment at all is ever to be made for it or not is now 'dependent on political circumstances.'—Letter from Berlin.

FALL FROM A CLIFF AT BROADSTAIRS.—A very melancholy accident happened at this little watering-place last week. A young lady, named Sophia Weatherby, took a walk out on the cliff between the bridge and Dumpton-stairs; she was seen by a gentleman, who cautioned her not to go near to the edge. He had not proceeded far, however, when on turning round he missed her, and gave an alarm. She had been seen to fall by persons on the pier, who immediately put out a boat and rowed to the spot, when they found she had fallen from the highest part about there—nearly eighty feet. She was then quite dead; both ankles and a thigh being broken, and there was a severe laceration of the head. She was taken to the *Tartar* frigate, where medical aid was procured, but without effect. There were many conjectures as to the cause of the fatal accident. The edges of the cliff, from the encroachments of the sea, are very dangerous, and persons unacquainted with the coast cannot exercise too much caution while walking there.

A very interesting experiment was made at Collegno, in the neighbourhood of Turin, a few days since, of the application of water and air as motive powers. The experiment, which was made in the presence of the Minister of Public Works, succeeded perfectly in driving a large corn-mill.

A new line of steamers is to be established between Quebec and Montreal and Liverpool. Vessels of 1750 tons, and 350-horse power, are to make fourteen fortnightly trips from Liverpool to Canada, and five monthly trips to Portland, in each year, at an annual bonus of £24,000 sterling.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CONSIDERING how systematically the Colonies are "snubbed" by their affectionate mother country, they may regard themselves as in great favour just now. For once a Colonial Secretary has been appointed, not because he is wanted in the Ministry, not because there is nothing else for him, not because anybody can mind the Colonies for him while he attends to something of real importance, but because he is evidently the best man who could be selected for the place. Sir William Molesworth is the most fortunate appointment which could be made, especially at a crisis when the Colonies are unreasonable enough to think that they deserve attention from somebody beside managing clerks. He has fairly served his time to the work. He has for years devoted his best energies to the subject of Colonial administration, and the colonists know it. His elaborate speeches on this topic—carefully composed, and as carefully learned by heart, as they were—used to be considered bores by the majority of the House of Commons; but they were read with gratitude in the antipodes. To adopt the tautologous slang of the day, Sir William is decidedly the right man in the right place. His successor at the Board of Works resigns the Board of Health, where he has effected very considerable good; but the change will enable Sir Benjamin to work with a stronger hand for the purification of the Thames—the one thing for which he ought to live. His reputation should be based upon his reversing the feat of Hercules, and turning the river out of the foul stable.

Those who look upon politics as a game in which—as in a couple of other favourite games—all is fair, are amused at the clever way in which Lord Palmerston has played with the Irish members. When their hostility might have been dangerous, the Bulwer-Lytton and Roebuck motions coming on, his Lordship owned himself unable to resist the mild influences of the "screw" (Parliamentary for earnest representations of a deputation), and the Tenants' Compensation Bill was restored to something like what the tenant constituencies desired. The Bulwer-Lytton motion was withdrawn, and the House declined to come to a decision on the question raised by Mr. Roebuck; the Irish members are no longer useful, and on Tuesday Lord Palmerston threw the bill over. This is certainly a good way of doing business, and not altogether unlike that of the frank young person who, being pressed by a creditor to give him a bill, assented, on the distinct understanding that the bill was to be dishonoured at maturity.

The whitebait that are sacrificed to the waves of a defunct Session are already swimming up towards their doom. The Ministerial dinner will soon be fixed. There will be some change of faces at the Quartermainian board from the group that assembled last August. To parody Scott—

Where's Herbert kind, and Aberdeen,
Where's fluent Gladstone to be seen,
Where's Graham now, that dangerous foe,
And where's the Bedford Plenipo?

If the Premier should grow sentimental, as he gives the toast of the night, (I admit that probabilities are against that catastrophe), he may "improve the subject" very pathetically, and warn his loyal followers against bad company and evil examples, which have led so many statesmen to an untimely end. How changed from the days when Sir James Graham was ordered by the then Premier to stand up, after the whitebait dinner, and when, after receiving great commendation for having been most regular in "divisions" of all the Ministers, the portly Sir James was presented by the grave Premier with a neat little china mug, value sixpence, inscribed: "To Jemmy, for being a Good Boy." Will there be as neat a reply as Sir James's, who is said to have acknowledged the present in grateful terms, but to have added, that he had not desired so beautiful a cup as that—he would rather have had a "plainer mug," as more likely to remind him of the donor.

On Sunday night I see that London escaped an improvement. A rather fierce fire broke out in Wych-street, and, but for the intrusive interference of the Brigade, there is no saying but that the whole abominable quarter between that street and the Strand, including Holywell-street and the dens adjacent, might have been swept away. But the supererogatory zeal of the firemen prevented the best thing that could happen to that part of the town, and unfortunately, there was an excellent supply of water. A single house was destroyed, and the holocaust was prevented. The ghost of Sir Thomas More, Reader to New Inn, is understood to walk about that pleasant retreat, but must have felt insulted at the engine of the "Ancients" being put into requisition for so bad a purpose as the quelling a reformatory conflagration, for the phantom was not seen on Sunday night.

Elephanticide seems the order of the day. Wombwell's poor old elephant, aged (they say) 120 years, has been put to death because his feet were diseased, and the operation appears to have been performed in the most merciful manner, and not, at all after the fashion in which they slaughtered the friend of my boyhood, old Chunee, of Exeter 'Change, whom I knew when he lived in the little back room, before his den was thrown into the great apartment. There was a song at his death setting forth the manner of his murder:—"How did he fall? Forty men strong and tall, with powder and ball, his carcase did maul—and so did he fall." And I remember there was even sapient talk of introducing "a cannon" to terminate the sufferings of the noble animal. But the old Wombwell elephant was dismissed gently, under chloroform, with a wound in the carotid artery. This was well. I am more sorry for the good-natured lady elephant, who used to carry about the children in the Zoological Gardens, and who actually died of nervousness, in consequence of the thunderstorm, on the morning the news was published that Lord John had resigned. Several of the keepers, under Mr. Mitchell's most wise and anxious direction, did all they could towards calming her nerves, but she became hysterical, and prostration followed. She died of fright, not having quite reason enough to understand more of electrical phenomena than a churchwarden who fixes a lightning-conductor so as to ensure the church receiving the full stroke, as may be seen, *in passim*, I hear, in places where Sir William Snow Harris's teaching is unknown.

I suppose, taking one thing with another, London is about as unsafe and disagreeable a place to live in as can well be imagined. Nevertheless, it is better than any other place I know, and when I run over its faults it is with the same result as the lover in one of the witty old comedies mentions as that of his resolutely writing down all his mistress's faults, and saying them over every day to cure himself. "Gad, Sir, I became as fond of her faults as if they had been my own." It really must be admitted that a Londoner has a good deal to put up with. If he leaves his house on Sunday the thieves break in and steal his watches and his rings. If he goes out of town they also break in, half-murder his maid-servant, and clear away his plate. If he walks about late they knock him down, and take away his purse and pocket-handkerchief. If he goes into the Park, the police, whom he pays to beat the thieves, beat him; and if he strays into the country on Sunday, they won't let him have any thing to drink when he comes back. If he goes on the river, he is poisoned. If he stays at home, a continuous horde of costermongers, milkmen, fruiterers, fire-stove ornaments, chair-menders, organ-boys, watercress girls, newspaper-hawkers, beggars who are not common beggars to their Cho-ristian friends, image-venders, fly-paper makers, old clo' men, rabbit-skin women, fishmongers, nigger-bands, and noisy vagabonds of every description, are permitted to howl, shout, grind, screech, and bawl up and down the street from morning till night, till, if well, he becomes furious; and if ill, he is thrown into a nervous fever;—and if he forgets to pay the police-rate for the protection and order of his street, his goods are seized *sans façon*. On the whole, therefore, London is a pleasant place to live in, and yet will anybody tell me of a pleasanter?

THE SUICIDAL POLICY OF THE PEACE PARTY.

(Abridged from the People's Times.)

TO JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.—(NO. II.)

DEAR SIR,—I see from the report of your speech in the House of Commons on Monday evening that you are not pleased with what I have said regarding your misrepresentation of Manchester. You accuse the Press of an attempt to browbeat the Peace party, for having acted conscientiously, and ask if any one supposes that you are to be frightened out of your opinions:—

"Do those people out of doors, who in the public press write letters to us, think that we are mean, sneaking cowards? (Hear, hear). Are we to be browbeaten by this press? Are we to be told by it that we do not represent our constituents, or defend the true interests of our country? [If it is true, why should they not tell you? If it is not true, why should you be so angry?] Why, Sir, on that subject we judge for ourselves [trusting to the impunity of septennial Parliaments], and take the responsibility with our constituents (Hear, hear). It is not necessary for any man that he should have a seat in this House, but it is necessary that, having a seat, he should have regard to the interests of his country, and should act in the way which his own conscience tells him is most consistent with his duty (Hear, hear)."

Now, admitting all that, so far as your conscience is concerned, have you ever considered how many thousands there are in Manchester whose conscientious convictions, although quite as strong as yours, have taken the opposite direction? Are their consciences to guide them only once in seven years? The rule seems rather hard; but perhaps you will explain what you mean in your next speech. With my present lights I cannot help thinking that the Earl of Aberdeen had as much right to retain the Premiership as you have to misrepresent the most influential town in Great Britain, on the most important question that has come before the Legislature for half a century. If you could only take a calm, impartial view of the matter at issue between you and the press, you would at once perceive how inconsistent you are with your own theory of representation. But that subject I must reserve till next week. Meantime it may be useful for you to consider this very pregnant fact as regards the course you have taken. While the London and provincial press is all but unanimous in its condemnation of your present un-English advocacy of Peace doctrines, Mr. Cobden and you, the representatives of the two most influential constituencies in England, are the oracles of the *Invidious Russe*, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, and the *Kreuz Zeitung*. Is that doing justice to your constituents, or is it a sufficient defence of your conduct to say that you are acting in the way which your own conscience dictates?

Observe, too, that such convictions of duty are not unfrequently mixed with very unworthy motives. I have no doubt that many of those who opposed the last war in favour of European independence, were martyrs to their own heroic sense of duty. I can admire such heroism as highly as you can do; but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the course taken by the leaders of that opposition, and their organ the *Edinburgh Review*, especially with regard to Spain, was mainly dictated by the most selfish and unpatriotic motives, and inflicted great damage on the cause of freedom.

You are angry at being accused of having strong Russian sympathies, but I do not see that you have any cause to complain. You have staked your political reputation, upon which depends your "proud position as the representative of the manufacturing metropolis," on the prediction that the war must speedily prove a failure, of which all parties will alike feel ashamed, and it is very natural that you should say all you can in favour of Russia with a view to promote the fulfilment of your own prophecy. But although such conduct is very natural, I do not say that it is honest, or patriotic, or wise, or honourable, nor shall I attempt to characterise the motives which have led you to conspire with unprincipled opponents to throw the Government into confusion, at the most important crisis which has occurred in the great struggle we are now waging.

Soon after the war began, our old friend, Colonel (now Major-General) Thompson, in an article in the *Manchester Examiner* endeavoured to show that the Aberdeen Government was not in earnest, and that unless Manchester bestirred itself the war would be grossly mismanaged.

"The questions which are rising in men's minds are, how the Government, after determining to have a war, has proceeded to conduct it. The responsibility is not with military or naval men, for military and naval men are always only too ready to act. What they have done, or not done, has been as the instruments of a superior power. If the business was in the immediate hands of our active commercial town, we should ask why troops were halted at Malta, on the 2nd of the month, to give time for crossing the Danube on the 23rd? And why, when troops arrived on the Turkish territory, they were without commanders, artillery, or cavalry; such, being, to the knowledge of the most peaceful of civilians, essential portions of the machinery of war? If Manchester had intended to send a steam-engine to Gallipoli, it would never have kept back a quarter part of the machinery and the engineer. And why, when the engine was reported present, did it wait as if with curious zeal for the falling of the strong places, which any timely movement might have prevented? This is not the Manchester way of conducting either war or peace. That war is an evil, nobody there doubts. But things will not be mended by having to pay, not only for a war, but for a mismanaged one."

"If the business was in the immediate hands of our active commercial town?" Yes, if it had been in such hands I have no doubt that many thousands of lives, and many millions of money, would have been saved. The people of Manchester must know, even if Colonel Thompson had not reminded them, that, whatever may be said about the origin of the dispute, "things will not be mended by having to pay, not only for a war, but for a mismanaged one."

You, however, did not agree with the people of Manchester on that point. Your policy had been all along to support the Aberdeen section of the Cabinet in the treacherous game they were playing. The more recklessly the Crimean business was carried on the more speedily would the people become disgusted with the whole affair, and come round to your opinion. When the agitation in favour of the Sebastopol inquiry began, you refused to take any part in it, because it was likely to expose the delinquencies of the Peelites. With reference to the general outcry at that period, you said, "I shall be no party to the concentrating public indignation on the mismanagement of the war." Those who were in favour of the war might try to excite "the populace" against the Government for what it had done or left undone; but as you had been always opposed to it, and had predicted its failure, no one could expect you to join in the popular outcry.

When Mr. Roebuck's motion was brought forward, the case was entirely altered. The question now was not as to how the war might be managed most effectively. That you had no wish to see accomplished. Your aim was to drive Lord Palmerston from office, if possible, in the hope that, during the confusion which must follow, Windsor and Manchester might be able to arrange matters quietly at Vienna, and commit the nation to a dishonourable peace. This was clearly your intention; and I leave your constituents to say whether they will rest satisfied with the plea that you have acted in the way which your conscience tells you is most consistent with your sense of duty. They will require a rather more business-like explanation of your policy than this vague appeal to conscience, or they have greatly altered since I had the honour of teaching them their duty with reference to members of Parliament. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS BALLANTYNE.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.—A private letter from Madrid, dated the 15th, says:—"The cholera extends its ravages gradually over nearly the whole of the Peninsula. In some provinces they are terrible, in others the malady is of a milder character, and makes fewer victims. The districts I intend visiting—namely, Jaen and the Rioja, are completely invaded by the epidemic, and in some localities it is frightful. It sometimes proceeds by bounds, as it were, and there are places which it visits several times. In other parts there are few persons attacked in proportion to the population; but from one moment to another it is feared its intensity may become greater. It is remarked that those parts which are in the neighbourhood of rivers or running water are those where the scourge is most felt. A village called Mira, with a population of 1200, has lost 500 persons. This, however, is an exception."

OUTRAGE BY CIRCASSIANS NEAR WARSAW.—The mail that left Warsaw for St. Petersburg on the 11th inst., was attacked about seven leagues from the Polish capital by five Circassians attached to the body guard of Prince Paskiewitch. Although the passengers freely offered all they had with them, they were all, with the exception of one lady, who contrived to escape, murdered, as were also the postilion and the conductor. These infuriated savages did not even leave the horses alive, but destroyed them. A number of Jew carriers, with the landlord of an *auberge*, at the head of his servants, who came to the rescue, all met their death at their hands, so that the highway was strewn with thirteen corpses. The murderers have been arrested. The Circassians at a distance from home are said to be at times attacked so violently with nostalgia as to be totally unmanageable both by themselves and others.

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TRADE OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—According to Letters from Galatz to the 8th inst., it appears that active measures were being taken to organise a regular system of transit for the produce of the southern provinces of Russia through the Austrian dominions; thus to neutralise, to some extent, the effects of the blockade of the ports on the Black Sea. Should this report prove true, it is thought the whole stock accumulated in Odessa and the neighbouring country will find an exit unless the Allied fleets interfere with vessels sailing from the mouth of the Danube.

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THURSDAY MORNING.

Messiah Handel.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Mount of Olives Beethoven.

The Requiem Mozart.

A Selection from Israel in Egypt Handel.

TUESDAY EVENING.—GRAND CONCERT.

Comprising

Overture (Ray Bias) Mendelssohn.

Canata (Lenora) Macfarlane.

Overture (Der Freyschütz) Weber.

Selections from Operas, &c. (Macanillo) Auber.

Finale—Freghiera (Mose in Egitto) Rossini.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—GRAND CONCERT.

Comprising

Symphony in A Major Mendelssohn.

Overture (Lenora) Beethoven.

Finale (Lorley) Mendelssohn.

Selections from "Les Huguenots," &c. Meyerbeer.

Priests' March (Athalie) Mendelssohn.

THURSDAY EVENING.—GRAND CONCERT.

Comprising

Pastoral Symphony Beethoven.

Finale (L'Invocation all' Armonia) H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Overture (Guiliana-Tell) Rossini.